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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

PALMER'S
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VOL. IV NO. 105 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Ton
7th May	Salsette ..	8000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	4000	.....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	8000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia. ..	7000	.....	..
4th June.	Salsette ..	8000	Karmala .	9600
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
18th "	Salsette ..	8000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia *| ..	8000	.....	..
2nd July	Salsette ..	8000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	.....	..
16th "	Salsette ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	8000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons
22nd April	Novara . ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta... ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th "	Nagara ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
2nd May	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
6th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Twarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
9th "	Palamcotta	E and S Africa via Mormagao and Porebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.

28 CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	535	823	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	490	790
Liverpool	600	90	462	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertized include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yoshoshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4008	1st May	13th May
Sombuy Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	8th May	15th May
Totomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	4412	15th May	27th May
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May
Khin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	4th June

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
Java Maru	4439	T. Fushimi	11th May	21st May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia,
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau (North China)
Delhi	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Saigon	Peking
Puket	Yokohama	
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,938
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WAN[illegible] and "FOR SALE" Ad[illegible] charged at the following [illegible]ST BE PREPAID.
[illegible]EMENTS not exceeding twenty [illegible] 1 per insertion; every additional [illegible] (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

RELIABLE and honest SERVANTS supplied at moderate rates. Apply to:—
ELLISSON & CO.,
No. 321, Century Building,
4016 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY [illegible] European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICK-SON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED—Matric and School Final candidates for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Pattni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

WANTED a Lady Doctor (House Surgeon) of the degree of L. M. S. Salary Rs. 150—200. Or an experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary, Rs. 100—150. Also two Female Compounders, pay according to grade qualifications, for Lady Dufferin Hospital in a Native State in Punjab.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the MEDICAL ADVISER, Patiala State. 1059

A vacancy for a Roman Catholic Assistant Mistress at Abu Road European Railway School, from July 1st 1916, pay Rs. 70, 1/12th deduction for Provident Fund and 1/10th for rent. Certificates, Testimonials and Photograph required. Apply to—
THE PRESIDENT & HONORARY, SECRETARY,
1060 Railway School, Abu Road.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY. S. 9 Gents Black Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarters lined, medium toes, toe capped, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 5-8 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—57 pairs R77, Ladies Black Glace Kid Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4-2 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-7 Pallavaram, Madras.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE with side car 3½ H. P. complete with lamp, horn, etc., in good condition. Apply to Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4019

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1019

FOR SALE—A Packed Consignment of ENGLISH RIBBED GLASS about 40,000 square feet in cut sizes of 36" by 18" and 24" by 18" all 3/16" thick. For prices and further particulars apply to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & SONS, Contractors, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay. 4005

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Ground floor of Queen's Mansions office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 4015

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET—An OFFICE in Second floor, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, suitable for Doctors, Brokers and Solicitors. Electric lift and fittings. Rent Rs. 100. Apply on the PRREMISES. 4014

TO BE LET.A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED 50,000 CASES (MORE OR LESS)

SPECIFICATION.

(1) Cases each to hold two ordinary Kerosine tins.

(2) Cases are to be fully equal to the sealed sample on view from 10 a.m. to 12 noon daily in the Embarkation Supply Officer's Office.

The inside measurements:—
1 ft. 7 inches.
9 ft. 9½ inches.
1 ft. 2 inches.

Cases to be of sound, clean deal or other good wood, free from knots or cracks amounting to a defect.

The sides, top and bottom not less than 5/8 inch thick and the ends ¾ inch thick. Battens 2½ inch wide by 5/8 inch thick are to be firmly nailed right round each end of each box as in the sample.

Not more than three pieces of wood to be used for each side and not more than two pieces in each top bottom or end. At least six nails to be used in the end of each top, bottom or side.

No nails to project into box and all nails to be hammered home true and straight.

Boxes to be delivered with the lids loose, and not nailed on, but properly fitting.

Failure to observe these conditions will entail the rejection of the boxes.

The contract will extend over the ensuing quarter and the first delivery will be required within a week of placing the contract.

Not more than 6,000 boxes will be called for in any one week, but the contractor must be prepared to supply 1,000 boxes a day if required. And deficiency may be made up from other sources, at the contractor's risk and cost.

Tenders to be addressed to the Embarkation Supply Officer, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks, and to reach him by 12 noon on May 5th, 1916.

No. W. S. C./2530.
Embarkation Supply Office,
Alexandra Dock, Shed No. 7,
Bombay, 30th April, 1916. 3995

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

DIRECTORY OF GRADUATES.

GRADUATES of the Punjab University are asked to communicate to the Secretary, Panjab University Appointments Board, University Hall, Lahore, the following information about themselves:—Name in full; Year of First Panjab Degree; Panjab and other University Degrees; Honorific Titles (if any); Address and Occupation.

This notice does not apply to Registered Graduates or those who have already been communicated with through their Department.

In order to assist the University in keeping its list of graduates up to date, signed statements notifying the decease of any of its graduates may also kindly be sent.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Registrar.
Senate Hall, Lahore,
April 29th, 1916. 3992

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting materials from Poona Railway Station to Poona Store, Bhatghar and Diva.

Forms of tenders and specifications can be obtained from the accountant of this office on any day except Sundays and Holidays on payment of Rupee one in cash.

The tenders should reach this office on or before the 20th May, 1916, and should be accompanied by Rs. 25, as earnest money.

No tender form will be issued after 20th May, 1916.

C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 29th April, 1916. 3997

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHAI BHIMJIBHAI MISTRY (both in his personal capacity as absolute owner of the undermentioned property and also as administrator of the estate and effects of late Bhimji Pallonji) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Motilal Building, opposite the Small Causes Court Khetwadi Main Road and to the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (The Fazandars whereof are the Trustees of the Dadysheth Charity Estate) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Dadysheth Agyari Lane outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3937 and Street No. 88 and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the East by the property of the late Dadabhai Maneckji Kharucha, on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Framji Kharas: on or towards the North by the said Public Road known as the Dadysheth Agyari Lane and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1916.
BYRAMJI KAVASJI MISTRY,
Purchaser's Pleader.
3985

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Sha HIRACHAND SHESHKARAN, late of Bombay Dassa Shrimali Vanik Hindu Inhabitant, a retired merchant ..... Deceased.

BHAI JAGJIWAN SHESHKARAN, of Bombay Dassa Shrimali Vanik Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane one of the surviving executors named in the last Will and Testament of the above deceased. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our [illegible] KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 26th day of April 1916.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
4020 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between ABDUL AZIZ HAJI TYEB, HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TYEB, ABDUL LATIFF HAJI TYEB and CASSAM HAJI TYEB has been dissolved so far as the said HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TYEB is concerned from 5th April 1916. The business of the partnership in sugar, rice and other commodities hitherto carried on in the name of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, at Bombay and Bhownagar will be continued in the same name by the said Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Abdul Latiff Haji Tyeb, and Cassum Haji Tyeb on their own account and they will also recover all outstandings due to and pay all debts due by the said firm of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb. The business carried on by the said Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb in his own name since 5th April, 1916, has been on his own account and the firm of Abdul Aziz Haji has no concern with it.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1916.
PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the firm of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, and for Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb. 3968

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S "YEBOSHI MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S "SAIGON MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise, they will not be entertained.

THE MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1916.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOORBHAI ISMAILJI KATCHI, has contracted to sell to our client IBRAHIM JIVAJI MAJAL, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having, right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at Bell Lane Cama Building, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Assessment Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim who will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Bhoiyada Cross Road at Parel outside the Fort and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 201 square yards of Pension and Tax tenure and 282 square yards of the newly assessed tenure registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Mahim Pension and Tax under Collector's Old No 400 Collector's New No. 4174 Old Survey No. 1/12 and New Survey No. 2A/2049 and under Collector's newly assessed land under Collector's New No. C/16862 and New Survey No. 6/2049 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 957 (2) and Street No. 317A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the ground of Jao Antone Souza and partly by the ground of Juran Innas Noon on or towards the South by the Bhoiwada Cross Road on or towards the East by the property of Hurgowindas Bhikharidas on or towards the West by the property of Cooverbai.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon being the property contigious to the property firstly described and admeasuring about 361 square yards and situate at Bhoiwada Cross Road outside the Fort and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. C/16862 Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 5/2049 and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 957 (1) and Street No. 317.

Dated this 2nd May, 1916.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.
4019 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December 1915.
2. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1916. 4011

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 517 of 1902.

RUSTOMJII HORMASJI PATUCK ... Plaintiff.

v/s.

BAI ALAMAI and others ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sale herein advertised in the issue of the 26th ultimo of the "Bombay Chronicle" to take place on the premises, will be held on the said 21st day of June 1916, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) in the Office of the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY at the High Court House, within the Fort. (Vide the Sheriff's Proclamation of the 24th April, 1916)

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1916.
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 4013.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1916. 4012

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO, LD.

TENDERS are invited for the building work of foundation and plinth of a weaving shed in the Compound of the above Mills situated at Parel.

The tenders will be received at the Company's Office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on or before Saturday the 6th day of May, 1916. Each tender should be accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
3982 Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT KHANDALA.

Under instructions from and by the order of the surviving executors of the late Bai Soonabai widow of Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell the undermentioned property by public auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

All that piece of land or ground together with two bungalows one consisting of a drawing room and three bed rooms and the other consisting of a drawing room and five bed rooms with an outhouse consisting of two kitchens and two godowns and a stable attached situate lying and being at Khandala in the District of Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Vadgaum containing by admeasurement 2 Acres and 14 Gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 89 and bounded as follows:—That is to say—on or towards the East by the Government old Travellers Bungalow, on or towards the West b the vacant land of Adam Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Aga Shirazi and on or towards the South by Government vacant land and the property of Mr. P. N. Wadia which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Bai Soonabai and are now in the possession of the Vendors and the ground rent in respect whereof payable to Government is Rs. 1-5-3 per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.; Solicitors, for the Vendors, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHANNA STREET FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Anupchand Gulabchand and Kasturchand Rupajee and on account and risk of mortgagor Abdool Razak bin Abdul Aziz the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Channa Street within the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 4/9 square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 691, New No. 5881, Old Survey Nos. 1017, 1018, 1019 and New Survey No. 8583 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2547 and Street Nos. 38-40-42 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Modikhana Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Nooridin Borah and on or towards the South by the house of Dorabji Broker, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, OIL ENGINE, DYNAMO, MACHINERY, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hormasji Sorabji and Sons who are changing their place of business, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. each day on the premises, at 5-12, Queen's Road, near Charni Road Station, the following:—

Second-hand motor cars of best makes, best English built cabriolet motor body, motor accessories, lamps, tyres, machinery, etc.

A number of second-hand English rubber-tyred carriages, such as victorias, broughams, landaus, vis-a-vis, cabriolet, spare poles, bars, shafts, lamps, wheels, etc., etc.

One 4½ B.H.P. oil engine, one dynamo of 110 volts, 6 amp., water tanks, switch boards, shaftings, pulleys, wheels, etc.

A number of handsome strong waler horses, going in single and double harness, also a lot of rich English plated mounted sets of single and double harness, saddles, etc.

A lot of best iron and wooden parts for motor and carriage works, spare parts and lots of other odds and ends. A lot of rich English cups and saucers, show cases, cupboards, etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

One 10 h.p. twin cylinder Reynold car, magneto ignition, perfectly sound condition, in good working order.

One 20 h.p. 4-cylinder Cab body by Roshchild and Fills, magneto ignition, in good working order.

Catalogues will be published and property on view six days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman consisting of sofas, sideboard, marble top table, revolving writing desk, easy chairs, glass cupboard, square and semi-grand pianos, one large organ suitable for church, electric and gas light globes, one hanging electric chandelier, carpet, crockeryware, etc.

On account of the concerned.

115 boxes Holland grey and blue Note-papers and envelopes, Promenade Bond.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 English built strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis Rock, Thorpe and Chatfield with a handsome strong bay arab horse, 15 hands, going in single and double harness and a set of single plated mounted harness.

BENNETT, and Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, WARLEE.

In the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 374 of 1904.
Visbhookhandas Jadoosha .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Sadanand Narayan and others...Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under the instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhai and Bilimoria, Attorneys for Mr. Harilal Visbhookhandas, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by the consent decree absolute dated the 29th day of November, 1915, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned building plots on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty Field land or ground, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,924 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 234/15, New Nos. 12214 12788, and New Survey No. 1/3154, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in G. Ward under Ward No. 1084, and Street No. 88, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Dhuru, on or towards the South partly by the property of Damoder Balajee, and partly by the said Haines Road, on or towards the East by the property of Trimbuck Juggonnath, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ganoba Washwanath and partly by the property of Bhasker Govindjee.

LOT NO. 2.

To be sold immediately after Lot No. 1 is sold.

All the following pieces of land are situate at Warlee Road, Sambhu Mahadeo Pakhadi:—

	Admeasurement Sq Yards.	New Survey No.
1stly	152	3/3097
2ndly	44	4/3297
3rdly	579	8-10/3297
4thly	79	6/3297
5thly	85	9/3297
6thly	237	7/3297

Full particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers, where the private offers will also be received.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 52, Medows Street,

SALLE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAON SONAPUR LANE.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1916, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Nanabhai Moraba is the Fazandar, situate on the Western side of Girgaon Pallow or Breach Candy Road at the corner of old Sonapur Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (formerly of of Bhuleshwar) within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 Square yards or thereabouts, of which about 36½ square yards has been sold to the Bombay Municipality leaving now about 157½ square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2125 and Street Nos. 234-2 and bearing Collector's Old No. 127 New No. 997 Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 4-8760 and all which said premises are bounded on the East by the said Girgaon Pallow or Breach Candy Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property now or formerly of the said Fazandar, on the North by the said Old Sonapur Lane and on the South by a Drain or passage, and beyond that by the property of Nowroji Framji Bathwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1916.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. The Official Liquidator of the Cinema de Luxe Theatres Co., Ld., (In liquidation). The sale of the Empire Picture Palace at Delhi is POSTPONED *sine die*.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of about 637 bales Cotton Fly, 55 bales Cotton, and a large quantity of Linseed, Myrabollams, Groundnuts, Dry Cocoanuts and Castorseeds, slightly damaged by Fire and or Water, Ex. S.S. "FERNDENE."

Upon the recommendation of Surveyors and for account of whom it may concern the following cargo, landed, slightly damaged by fire and or water Ex. S.S. "Ferndene" Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bunder, near the Bombay Port Trust Revenue Office, the following:—

About 637 bales cotton fly, 55 bales cotton, and a large quantity of linseed, myrabollams, groundnuts, dry cocoanuts and castorseed lying loose in bags, and in bales.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery to be taken within 24 hours.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of one Electric Passenger Lift and one Electric Goods Lift, complete with Motors, Gates, Indicator Boards, etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mowji Hirji Gheewala, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Godown in British Hotel Lane, opposite Messrs. Lipton & Co., in Apollo Street, Fort.

One Electric Passenger Lift to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50ft. 8½in. complete with motor, gearing, collapsible gates, indicator board, etc., by Smith and Stevens of London and Manchester. Patent Steven's and Major's system.

One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts. to a total height of 50f. 8½in. including motor, etc., and the necessary cage, steel gates, indicator board by Arch. Smith and Stevens, in good working order.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture of W. Sanderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay by well-known English Makers, Encyclopoedia Britannica Volumes, Hand Camera, Concertina, Rich Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Handsome Easy-running Roomy Victoria, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, at No. 5, Kennaway House, opposite the Zenana Mission School, at Proctor Road, below the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaon, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished furniture by well-known English-makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side-boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads, engraved pier tables, show Reflex hand camera with Aldis stigmatic lens and 3 double slides, English concertina in leather case, Encyclopaedia Britannica Volumes, Jost fan, English harmonium, folding baba gharry, bird cage, hall lamps, hall clock, old China vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

1 light easy-running Roomy Victoria, made to order with English wheels, complete.

The property of W. Sanderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE CAMBRICS AND 4 BRAND NEW "ADLER" TYPEWRITERS (BRIEF SIZE).

Under instructions from the Controller of the Hostile Trading concerns, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 4th May 1916 at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at their rooms the following goods belonging to Messrs. Schroder Smidt & Co. Ltd., (Hostile firm in Liquidation).

1970/1—2-cases white cambrics No. P.G. 15 and 16: 41in. by 12 yds. 4-brand new "Adler" typewriters (brief size).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ANHLINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO., BADESCHE & CO. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 5th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 35, (Hammam Street Fort) under instructions from the Hubli Mills Ltd., the

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & Co. (Cont.)

following goods:—Indentherene yellow G: immidial yellow G. G.: primulin: diamine fast yellow B: diamine fast orange FG: diamine fast scarlet 6 BS: diamine azo scarlet A: diamine bordeaux B: anthro chromial pink R: hydron blue G: indentherene violet RR: immidial brown: alizarine. 2 ABB & C etc.

CHEMICALS.

Caustic soda: soda ash: sulphate of alminas: curd soap: beta: naphto sodium: acelate: bichromate of soda: chromium: sodium sulphide: chloride of chrome: phosphate of soda: shanate of soda.

The above mentioned goods are now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES OF STRIPPED GIN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), at the Mooljee Jetha Market Chawk, in the shop of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., and by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Company, and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. S. Essak:—

32 bales stripped gin, No. 64700, 24 inches by 40 yds. 9lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES OF STRIPPED GIN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Jetha Market Chawk, in the shop of the Mooljee Jetha Market Chawk, in the shop of the Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Company and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. S. Essak:—

36 bales Stripped Gin. No. 72700, 24 inches by 40 yds. 9 lbs.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 3rd May 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 691.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW SAFES. An Opportunity to Secure Really High Class, Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent iron Well-known "Tosh" Safes, Fitted with equally strong Tosh Special and 8 Lever Locks and Secret Contrivances.

On FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane), a consignment of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers, Messrs. Tosh and Coy., just received, consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron safes, fitted with "Tosh," 8 Lever Locks and secret contrivanced drawers:—

1 iron safe 34 inches by 24in. by 24in.
1 iron safe 28 inches by 22in. by 22in.
1 iron safe, 24 inches by 20in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 22 inches by 18in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 18 inches by 15in. by 15in.

The above safes are on view.

P.S.—The above sale affords one more opportunity to disappointed buyers a the last Auction Sale, on the 6th April.

MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1916.

A REVOLUTION.

We have at present quite a new departure in spectacle frames, which rest so ingeniously on the nose that the wearer never feels any pressure, nor the presence of the frame. Yet it is extremely rigid, and less liable to shake or bend than the ordinary type of frames.

Allow us to show you a sample, and you will covet it.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, & Kalbadevi Rd., Opp. Post Office

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAST TWO WEEKS OF

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

33rd and 34th Episodes

ALSO

THE POMP OF EARTH

10th Drama of Who Pays?

AND

PATHES' ANIMATED GAZETTE

LOOK OUT FOR

THE NEAL OF THE NAVY

The Great American Serial in 14 chapters of 2 parts each

FEATURING THE BEAUTIFUL

LILLIAN LORRAINE

and depicting some most wonderful scenes.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Matinee—Saturday and Sunday—5 p. m.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

Pathe Frere's Newest and Best Coloured Masterpiece.

4,000 Feet. **"FOR LOVE OF A MAID"** 4,000 Feet.

Starring Jackie Sanders the latest Cinema Star. A fine vigorous Photo-play done in most beautiful colours. SEE JACKIE SANDERS. THE NEW MARY PICKFORD.

CHARLES CHAPLIN! CHARLES CHAPLIN!

In a screaming knockout. "CHAMPION CHARLIE".

Chaplin as a prize-fighter. The most uproariously funny film ever made.

COMMENCING FRIDAY MAY 5th BANDMANN VARIETIES PRESENT.

DICK DOROTHY TRIO — Whirlwind Dancers.

RODGER AND TEMPLE — In Vocal Scenas.

COMING! CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

AT 6-45 & 10 P. M.

FOUR MORE NIGHTS OF LAUGHTER:

The Great 5 Act Comedy:

"FATHER AND THE BOYS"

Father has to work all day in his office but his two sons do not follow his example, and when the boys feel embarrassed by their mistake the Father, in a business-like manner seizes the opportunity of bringing them to their senses. When a young lady who owns half a gold mine enters his life, the old man yields to her persuasions and takes to pleasures. His sudden change worries his sons and when he goes with the girl to see about her gold-mine they think he has eloped, With much laughter the true tale of his trip is unfolded.

THE DISPLAY OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IS A GREAT FEATURE IN THIS COMEDY.

There is a second comic:—

"LOST THREE TEETH"

Lizzie, the Bombay film favourite, is this time in trouble owing to her having lost her artificial teeth as she was going to put the finishing touch to her bridal attire. The scenes leading upto her recovery of them are very laughable.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTE:—Any patron who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the performance will be given a handsome prize.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK!

The greatest film ever produced in America:—

COMING

SOON
EXTRAORDINARY!
The Most Exquisite Photoplay ever produced anywhere
"JEWEL"
Filmed in 5 Beautiful acts by Lois Weber & Phillips Smalley—from the celebrated book by Clara Louise Burnham
featuring
Dainty ELLA HALL
You will never see a more enjoyable play—See this
BROADWAY UNIVERSAL FEATURES

COMING! COMING!

SCENIC SPECTACLE EXTRAORDINARY.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

in Five Masterly Acts.

Founded on the world old story of classic friendship.

Commencing Saturday, 6th May 1916.

Usual Half Rates: No Advance in Prices.

Book Your Seats Early in Advance at

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Telephone No. 1882.

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company.

RIPON THEATRE

CORNER GRANT ROAD

WILL PRESENT:—

at 9 p.m. on **Wednesday**, 3rd May 1916 at the special desire of their Patrons will stage

The famous Social Play

DAMBHASPHOTA

(Imposters exposed)

and at 9 p.m. on **Saturday**, 6th May 1916

also

At 3-30 p.m. on **Sunday**, the 7th May 1916

The New Sangit Pouranik Drama

By Mr. Kholhatkar

SUNDOPSUND

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT

A British beautiful Drama

A BOLD ADVENTURESS

Also

AVENGING DENTIST

A two-reel comedy featuring

BILLIE RITCHIE

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WE ARE IMPORTERS

of the best kinds of

PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.

Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS

DINSHAW & Co.,

General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commision Agents.

No. 1, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA CINEMA

FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request.

2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN. EACH 4 PARTS.

24 CASH PRIZES 24 IN RS. 2,000

FROM

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.

4,000 FEET.

DETECTIVE DRAMA

AND

SUBMARINE 6/7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Kathiawar and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported.

A few thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 a. m.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall total 1st November to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.7	71.0	74	..	7.31	—3.63
Do. (1st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	90.9	71.8	40	..	5.44	—1.37
Do. (1st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	98.3	66.5	42	..	0.88	—0.83
Multan	95.4	55.6	37	..	7.92	—2.18
Rawalpindi	94.8	68.3	33	..	1.02	—2.74
Lahore	102.7	67.9	23	..	0.65	
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	104.0	75.0	25	..	1.71	—1.47
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	106.4	75.8	18	..	0.70	—1.12
Agra	108.7	76.3	17	..	1.02	1.51
Mainpuri	102	68.1.8	6	..	0.68	—1.37
Jhansi	104.8	76.0	26	..	0.69	—1.02
Cawnpore	107.2	78.3	25	..	01	—1.27
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	99.5	62 2	40	..	0.03	—1.21
Jacobabad	96.9	71.0	71	..	0.70	—1.39
Karachi	101.0	72.0	20	..	0.13	—1.38
Ajmer	102	5.66	14	..	0.33	—1.30
Jalpore	105	67.6.0	8	..	0.03	—1.26
Kotah	86.7	66.4	10	..	0	—1.32
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	100.8	61 2	54	..	0	—0.56
Bhuj	92.3	76.2	60	..	0.19	—0.49
Dwarka	90.4	69.6	42	..	0	—0.49
Veraval	104.6	63.9	24	..	0	—0.54
Rajkot	106.2	71.8	45	..	0.18	—0.56
Bhavnagar Para	103.1	74.3	27	..	0	—0.39
Surat	103.9	75.1	6	..	0	—0.42
Ahmedabad	108.2	67.2	22	..	0	—0.54
Deesa	102.7	72.8	27	..	0.08	—0.84
Neemuch	102.6	72.1	12	..	1.21	0.17
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	105.1	72.9	30	..	1.09	—1.77
Jubbulpore	100.8	76.8	22	..	1.27	—1.35
Saugor	106.9	80.4	12	..	1.49	—0.42
Hoshangabad	108.1	77.3	11	..	0.82	—0.48
Khandwa	111.2	77.4	14	..	2.00	—0.21
Akola	108.8	81.5	20	..	1.02	—1.28
Amroati	109.8	84.7	23	..	1.49	—1.60
Nagpur	111.1	86.2	23	..	0.92	—2.53
Chanda	109.5	82.8	18	..	1.25	—1.62
Ralpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	89.7	78.3	71	..	0.13	—0.52
Bombay	88.5	78.9	71	..	0.81	—0.03
Ratnagiri	88.3	78.3	79	..	1.39	—0.69
Mormugao	89.5	75.6	83	..	1.12	—1.38
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	100.4	78 5	10	..	0.18	—0.84
Malegaon	103.3	76.0	12	..	5.62	+ 1.83
Ahmednagar	108	67.3.5	44	..	0.33	—1.43
Poona	107.9	85.3	28	..	1.37	—0.97
Sholapur	104.9	81.3	26	..	0.58	—1.79
Bijapur	98.9	65.9	63	..	2.61	—1 46
Belgaum	105.7	80.2	11	..	2.04	0.30
Ahmedabad	109	84.7	30	..	1.03	—1.80
Nizamabad (Indur).	103	82.3	46	..	3.09	0 46
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	92.8	79.6	65	..	8.56	3 55
Mangalore	91.0	80.9	76	..	13 98	2 86
Calicut	92.8	72.8	71	..	14.57	2.60
Cochin	88.8	75 5	63	..	43.54	5.02
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	96.4	79.3	76	..	20.84	13.27
Masulipatam	105.5	77.9	52	..	7.78	4.19
Bellary	108.4	82.9	50	..	9.48	4.03
Cuddapah	94.8	72.2	73	..	21.20	9 20
Madras	94.8	71.5	70	..	4.21	—1.57
Bangalore	99.5	74.8	71	..	7.31	—0 21
Coimbatore	103.1	80.2	54	..	13.68	1.78
Trichinopoly	94.8	80.4	71	..	24.26	5.09
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 2.

There has been local rain in Assam and only a few scattered falls have occurred elsewhere. Conditions are unsettled near the Andamans, where heavy rain has fallen. Temperature continues low in north-west India and high in north-east India and central Burma.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in south Burma.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd May 1916, was 30.016 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.808	Inc
Temperature of Air	84.7	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.760	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.7	"
Minimum	79.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind do.	162	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	2	m 11 46	28 5	2	m 4 57	15 3
		11 27a	26 6		5 35a	18 8
Wed.	3	m 0 21	28 5	3	m 5 29	15 2
		11 59a	26 3		6 10a	18 11
Thur.	4	0 54a	28 2	4	m 6 0	15 5
					6 43a	19 2
Fri.	5	m 0 31	25 11	5	m 6 30	15 9
		1 25a	27 9		7 14a	19 6
Sat.	6	m 1 3	25 5	6	m 6 59	16 4
		1 57a	27 2		7 58a	19 11
Sun.	7	m 1 36	24 11	7	m 7 28	17 0
		2 31a	26 7		8 28a	20 4
Mon.	8	m 2 11	24 4	8	m 8 0	17 9
		3 8a	26 0		9 19a	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
2 (Tuesday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1m.
3 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 1m.
4 (Thursday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
5 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
6 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
7 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
8 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58·9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17·1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41·3m. p.m.

A public meeting presided over by the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy was held on Monday evening at the Rajaram Theatre, Nagpur, to express regret at the death of Rao Bahadur Raja Ram Sitaram Dixit and offering condolence to the Hon. Mr. M. R. Dixit and family. The resolution which was moved from the chair was carried unanimously. The attendance was large and representative.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 1st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..		300
,, Imports		2,000
Mid. American	7.95	Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..10.88	+13
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	..July ..	12.19 + 7
	..Oct. ..	12.33—
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..July ..	12.08 +10
	..Oct. ..	12.15—

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, May 1st.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May.	7.71	—1
May-June.	7.70	Unchgd.
June-July	7.68	
July-Aug.	7.66	
Aug.-Sept.	7.60	
Sept.-Oct.	7.54	
Oct.-Nov.	7.49	
Nov.-Dec.	7.45	
Dec.-Jan.	7.42	
Jan.-Feb.	7.40	
Feb.-March	7.41	+1
March-April	7.41	
April-May	7.42	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	7.79	+7
May-June	7.77	
June-July	7.75	
July-Aug.	7.73	
Aug.-Sept.	7.67	
Sept.-Oct.	7.61	
Oct.-Nov.	7.56	
Nov.-Dec.	7.52	
Dec.-Jan.	7.49	
Jan.-Feb.	7.47	
Feb.-March	7.47	
March-April	7.47	
April-May	7.48	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1st.

Months.	To-day's price
July	10.98+22
November	10.81+18
January	10.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 1st.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.85	Unchanged.	
,, ,, Fully Good ..	6.00		
,, ,, Fine	6.15		
M.G. No. 1 Ordinary Good ..	6.30		
,, ,, ,, Fine ..	6.50		
M.G. Broach, Good ..	7.60		
,, ,, Fully Good ..	7.75		
,, ,, Fine	7.90		
,, Scinde Good ..	5.80		
,, ,, Fully Good ..	5.95		
,, ,, Fine ..	6.10		

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	35—	1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/8	+1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16	Unchanged.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1/2	
Interest day to day loan	3 7/8	
,, 7 day market loans	4	

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, May 1st.

TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 8,70,000 @ 1/4 2/32.
On Madras Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 3/32.

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/16.
Madras Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/16.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 2.

The market to-day has again ruled firm owing to higher advices from the other side.

Only a moderate business has so far been reported owing to buyers being unwilling to follow the advance.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

May, Fine Akola, 257.
July, Fine Akola, 262.
May, Fine Broach, 280.
April, 1917 Good Broach, 293.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 2nd 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	226	..	1/25 Jan.'17
	..	..	..	..	
	237	227	215	..	Ready&May
Bengals (M G.)	..	231	..	..	July
	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	219	209	..	Ready
	..	218	..	..	May
Khandesh (MG.)	..	242	229	..	Ready
	..	244	232	..	May
	..	248	..	..	July
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	246	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	278	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready
	..	..	..	323	May/June
	..	255	247	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm.	..	225	..	..	May
Karanja (M.G.)	..	262	..	..	July
	..	265	..	..	25 Jan. 17
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready
	..	253	..	..	May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready/May
	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M. G.	..	260	252	..	Ready
	..	261	..	..	May
Nagpore	..	268	260	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	266	..	..	May
Wardha Hin'ghat. (M. G.)	..	268	260	..	Ready
	..	266	..	..	May
	..	285	272	280	Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	283	..	..	May/July
	..	287	..	293	25th Apr.17
Surat (M. G.)	..	345	..	..	
Mathia (M. G.)	..	240	226	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	305	Ready
	..	..	..	289	May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	318	Ready
	..	..	..	298	May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	311	Ready
	..	..	..	293	May/June
„ (H. G.)	..	..	..	288	May/June
Compta (M G.)	..	..	..	321	Ready
	..	..	..	311	May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bemba during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th April 1916:—

Cotton	6,557	Bales.
Wheat	14,273	cwts.
Linseed	59,886	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,368	,,
Ginjellyseed	742	,,
Poppyseed	2,782	,,
Groundnuts	2,576	,,
Castorseed	7,176	,,
Rice	4,768	,,
Myrabollams	2,334	,,
Cottonseed	4,922	,,
Mowraseed	74	,,
Gram	1,118	,,
Jeowar	9,202	,,
Barle	12,495	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay May 2nd—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 0 0	5 14 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 0 0	5 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35 0 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 15 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 9 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 11 0	7 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	38 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 8 0	4 14 0

Forward.	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5	13	0
Linseed May	8	1	9

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 24, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. June.
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3/8d.
Do do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3/8d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m.s. do. ..... 195 1/2.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 163 1/2.
Do. Shanghai ..... 232 1/2.
Do. Yokohama ..... 153 1/2.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	29-0.0
Australian do.	28-0-0
Bombay do.	28.0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-8-0
English Dragons	16-8.0
Silver ex-duty Ready	87-2.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 2.

The Cotton Mill Share Market preserved a firm tone to-day and a slight rise was recorded in Finlays, Pearls and Simplex.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood steady without any marked fluctuations while ordinary shares attracted considerable attraction with he result that a rise of almost Rs. 10 was recorded during the course of the day.

In Mill share for June delivery David closed at Rs. 470 x. d.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,210 to Rs. 1,227½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,467½ to Rs. 1,472½, Centrals from Rs. 2,255 to Rs. 2,265 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,755 to Rs. 1,765.

Finlays moved up to Rs. 2,92½, but closed at Rs. 285.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,487½ to Rs. 1,530 for June.

Ratni Deferred shares were placed at Rs. 552½ and later on at Rs. 572½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1,558 and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 164½. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 660 to Rs. 680 for June.

Upper Sind Light Ry. shares changed hands in a big lot at Rs. 110.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 22.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,515 and Bank of India's at Rs. 64½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes were done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The week opened with very little interest being shewn in jute mill shares, the market for which was dull and irregular, but in the afternoon the position very materially improved since buyers came out and favourite stocks like Kamarhatty, Budge Budge and Delta advanced several points, the market closing with better feeling. Kinnison half yearly report was issued to-day shewing handsome profit of over Rs. 24 lakhs, out of which dividend is declared of Rs. 40 per share and block account has been considerably written down. Coal shares ruled steady but without large business passing or any special feature of interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bhalgora 25/10; Huldibari 145; Jumoni 4/12, 5; Kuardi 15/12; Raneegunge 30/4, 30/6; Sutkidih 12/4; Union 14/8, 14/12.

Jute.—Alliance (ord) 358; Auckland (ord) 162; Belvedere (ord) 312 to 321; Budge Budge (ord) 397 to 408; Clive (ord) 115, 115/8; Delta (ord) 387 to 408; Empire (ord) 32/6, 32/10, 31/6, 31/12; Fort William (ord) 123, 124; Fort Gloster (ord) 380, 382; Gondalpara (ord) 500; Howrah (ord) 215; Hooghly (ord) 42; Kamarhatty (ord) 323, 327 to 331; Kelvin (ord) 470, 471; Northbrook (ord) 29/4, 28/8; Standard (ord) 288, 286; Union (ord) 378, 380, 390 small lot.

Tea.—Darjeeling Himalayan 13/4, North West Cachar 228; Loobah 95.

Miscellaneous.—Amritsar Patti Railway 142; Delta Jute debentures 103/8, 104; Beechwood Estate debentures 106; India General debentures par, Kalighat Fultu Railway 2 p. Sara Sarajganj Railway 98.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81/2 to 81/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/6 to 81/10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.

Haru Maru	Minies	Morarai
Saigon Maru	Yamamato	Yokkaichi
Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	Kobe
Chyebassa	Logan	London

DEPARTURES.

May 2.

Linga	Cuthush	Karachi &c.
Phranang	Nicol	Basra

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday.

Steamer—Mitsuki Maru	Naka Maru	for Kobe etc.	
,, England	Chery	for Calcutta	
,, Chinkoa	Bignold	for London etc	

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer—Yeboshi Maru for Kobe

May 2.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 1st instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 1st instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 29th ultimo.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 29th ultimo.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore (outward bound) left Liverpool on the 28th ultimo.

S. S. Haru Maru:—The steamer Haru Maru, 1,664 tons, Captain D. Minses, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mororai, March 25, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons, Captain Y. Yamamoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokkaichi, March 21, with a general cargo and two passengers.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,971 tons, Captain S Kishimoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, April 4, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, 3,991 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, April 1, with a general cargo and explosives.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Mitsuki Maru, 2,281 tons, Captain T. Nakamura, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. England:—The steamer England, 2,471 tons, Captain C. S. C. Cherry, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinkoa 3,295 tons, Captain F. R. Bignold, will sail to-day for London and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

Tuesday, 2nd May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Vetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Kirman	Waterlow	W. & A. G. & Co
C. Canton Maru	Kuteyama	N. Y. K.
D&E. Siracusa	Ruscolino	M. Italiana
G. Steild	Gabrielser	J. F. & Co
P. England	Cherry	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kowelt		T. M. & Co
2 Upada	Genson	M. M. & Co
3 Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
5 White Court		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Perndine	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Mitsui Maru	Nakamura	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Lydia		Ed. Dreyfus
8 Isahia		M. I.
9 Chosen Maru	Narita	O. S. Kaisha
9 Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Clan Forbes	Pazan	J. F. & Co

ALEXAKDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
5 Chinkoa	Haddock	M. M. & Co
6 Elysia		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
Eax	Pope	
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Glenfruin	Mackness	L. D. & Co
Hunnie	Scale	W. & A. G. & Co
Haru Maru	Manies	
Jatra	Hill	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kelsmoor	Widdish	
Lady Curzon	Baillie	S. W. & Co
Okhla	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakenshott	T. M. & Co
Shwedegon	Creagh	S. Wallace & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamamato	
Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	

EXPORTS.

May 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 14 bales wool, K. Nanjee; 21 bales wool, M. A. Rajuck; 17 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha; 89 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 72 bales wool, Y. Oomersee; 20 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 381 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 37 bales wool, C. Ramsooroop; 10 bales wool, B. Chetandas; 20 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 40 bales wool, M. Oomersee; 120 bales wool, J. M. Dama; 1 bale wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 3 bales goat hair, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 400 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 10 bales cotton fly waste, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 10 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 982 bundles staves of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 41 hogsheads ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 109 bundles iron hoops, Spencer and Co.; 68 bundles ends of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 5 cwts. aniaml guts, H. A. Oomer and Sons.

Hunnee (s) 1,205 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Hunts Castle (s) 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy; 2,019 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 3,928 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

White Court (s) 6,125 cwts. myrabolams, P. Matharadas and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

Ferdene (s) 6,006 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 201 cwts. myrabolams, P. Matharadas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ferndene (s) 4,301 cwts. ginjelly seed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,001 cwts. groundnuts, M. B. Kaisha; 197 cwts. groundnuts, J. Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 400 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 15,500 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 832 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 4 cases hair oil, Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.

Sangola (s) 25 bales cotton drill, H. A. Latif Amad; 8 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 90 cwts. turmeric, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 35 cwts. Colombo roots, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 3 cwts. cardamoms, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 8 cwts. kismiss, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 5 cwts. almond seed, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 137 cwts. sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co.; 12 cwts. fishmaws, A. Chagla and Co.; 75 cwts. sharkfins, M. Jafferbhoy; 59 cwts. old buffer pickers, H. M. Jackob and Co.; 63 cwts. sharkfins, S. Vazir; 46 cwts. sharkfins, C. Megjee; 4 cwts. fishmaws, C. Megjee; 8 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 68 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 58 cwts. sharkfins, E. Nowroji and Co.; 39 cwts. gum googal, E. Nowroji and Co.; 52 cwts. gum bhesabole, E. Nowroji and Co.; 1,503 cwts. myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.; 325 cwts. myrabolams, R. Damji and Co.; 150 cwts. myrabolams, Chungtai; 110 cwts. myrabolams, C Ebrahim and Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 275 cwts. myrabolams, E. Noorodin and Co.; 75 cwts. gum chibanum, David Sassoon and Co.; 13 cwts. gum Arabic, David Sassoon and Co.

Sangola (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Haru Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kajsha; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 1,147 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Haru Maru (s) 961 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1 bale cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Haru Maru 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Mitsuki Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

May 2.

S. S. Sheydagon from Rangoon, Agents Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.—1,046,453 I. gallons burning oil, 991 drums benzine, 3,000 drums 6,500 tins petrol, 100 bags wax, 2,152 cases candles.

S. S. Palamcotta from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—997 tons coals, 120 boxes specie, 2 cases dagga, 3 cases paint, 436 bags beans, 251 bags bajree, 253 bags cowries, 58 bags Colombo roots, 3 cases 117 tusks ivory, 150 bags rajoo nuts, 1 case lead, 13 cases 2 packages zinc, 4 bags M. bark, 330 bags copra, 2 cases hippo teeth, 10 bags betelnuts, 28 bags 20 casks brass wire, 37 bags N. seed, 1 bag old copper, 5,187 bales 1,502 bundles cloves.

S. S. Okhla from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—87,520 bags rice, 75 bags red chora, 201 bags beans, 60 bundles gunnies, 31 cases C. B. velvet, 3 bales cotton twist, 17 bundles tarpaulins, 292 cases candles.

S. S. Phranang from Singapore, Agents M. M. Shirazee.—64,650 pieces scantlings, 11,969 pieces planks.

S. S. Siracussa from Genoa, Agents Maritima Iteliana.—6 cases watches, 556 cases cotton goods, 16 cases art silk yarn, 3 cases silk goods, 3 cases medicine, 24 cases spun silk waste, 250 cases condensed milk, 11 cases 410 slabs marble, 4 cases rubber works, 45 cases provision, 22 cases wine, 125 cases mixed piece-goods, 27 cases velvet, 3 cases cotton and art silk goods, 7,710 pieces marble tiles, 12 cases cotton trimmings, 18 cases woolien trimmings, 1 case chemical, 11 cases woollens, 2 cases essential oil, 154 crates earthenware, 15 barrels 5 casks tartaric acid, 92 slabs marma, 20 cases tannic acid, 46 cases chocolate, 314 cases paper, 40 packages red ochre, 270 packages yellow ochre, 51 bundles hides, 257 packages 13 bags gum, 60 packages methi powder, 7 cases cigarettes, 19 bags gum Arabic, 10 bundles tobacco, 2 bales goat skins, 2 cases cigars and tobacco.

S. S. Mandala from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—439 cases geneva, 724 cases 2 hogsheads wine, 40 cases 9 hogsheads whisky, 170 cases beer, 4 casks 1 hogshead 1,955 cases brandy, 30 cases claret, 101 cases 2 hogsheads rum, 130 kegs R. lead, 900 kegs W. lead, 9 cases glaxo, 12 cases 36 casks sealing wax, 25 cases herrings, 94 cases 139 drums varnish, 5 cases blacking, 46 bales canvas, 167 casks whiting, 110 bars silver, 4 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes gold coins, 50 cases vermouth, 50 cases vagehalins, 4 cases watches and clocks, 2,520 drums disinfectant fluid, 3 kegs 5,000 barrels 1,443 casks cement, 491 drums oil petroleum, 20 cases glycerine, 6 kegs alum, 1 case potash acetas, 4 casks magnesia, 935 bales farina, 21 cases motor car and parts, 40 casks ivory, 12 casks Epsom salt, 3 cases Scrubb's ammonia, 1 case Condy's fluid, 7 packages oxalic acid, 9 casks soda carbonates, 23 cases boots and shoes, 4 cases carbolic acid crystals, 467 cases medicine, 1 case motor cycle, 2 kegs liquor ammonia, 329 cases O. stores, 73 cases confectionery, 183 cases provisions, 23 cases chocolates, 5 bales leather belting, 48 cans lime cream, 48 cases cocoa, 7 bales 22 cases paper, 18 cases oatmeal, 1 case barley, 160 cases starch, 105 cases hams and bacon, 154 cases cheese, 3 cases 794 hogsheads gin, 174 drums 3 casks 9 packages 93 cases 248 kegs paint, 307 cases biscuits, 3 cases plaster, 8 cases leather, 11 cases perfumery, 10 cases 2 casks vinegar, 1 cask castor oil, 6 kegs candid peel, 20 cases glycerine, 5 casks aniline salt, 18 cases essential oil, 6 cases tartaric acid, 186 packages lysol, 88 cases tyres, 65 bundles 100 cases lime juice, 65 cases sardines, 50 drums turpentine, 16 barrels cocoanut oil, 2 cases umbrella, 7 cases hides, 3 cases rubber sheeting, 66 cases cigarettes, 1 box pearls, 18 cases silk goods, 8 cases jam, 17 cases tobacco, 5 cases cigars, 30 bales 55 packages 38 cases cottons, 4 cases earthenware, 33 cases milk, 41 cases rubber, 41 cases mineral water, 2 cases saccarine, 1 case bitters, 615 bags coffee, 18 cases liquor, 95 cases viu rouge, 7 cases eau de vie, 29 cases dried plums, 130 cases champagne, 25 casks plumbago, 23 cases perfumed spirit, 330 casks tallow, 13 cases preserves, 26 cases saffron, 18 cases tiles, 96 cases mixed tissues.

S. S. Chinkoa from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—7 cases oilman's stores, 1 case motor car, 1 case corn flour, 2 cases cigarettes, 1 case medicine, 2 cases gripe water, 2 cases resin plaster, 2 cases potash iodide, 1 case tobacco, 1 case ammonia, 2 cases gin, 1 case milk, 1 case candles, 1 case phosphorus.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

SIND BRANCH.

A twenty-fifth instalment of Rs. 2,000 has been remitted to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund to be credited to the above Fund. The total contributions from Sind to date amount to Rs. 4,42,000.

A memorial to the late King Edward known as the New King Edward Female Memorial Wards at Bassein, Burma, was opened on Saturday by Colonel Eliott C.S.I., Commissioner, Irrawaddy. The cost of the memorial amounted to Rs. 25,192, or Rs. 6,000 in excess of the estimate which was made good by Government.

(Continued from column 4.)

the meet in force the Government troops ought to prove the better, but the rebels, based in the mountains, are not likely to come out and give battle on equal terms. In seeking them out the loyalists are at a disadvantage. Anything like a prediction as to the result is impossible to make, for the attitude of the doubtful provinces is the determining factor, rather than military force.

At the same time force counts, for the doubtful provinces will incline to the side which scores successes. Money also has preponderating weight in China, and the various peace commissioners busy in the Government interests may succeed in buying off enough of the opposition to cause the emainder to collapse.

CHINESE REBELLION.

HOSTILITY TO MONARCHY.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

The news of the declaration of independence by the province of Kwangsi, signifies, says the "Times'" Peking correspondent, an important extension of the rebel movement. The recent successes of Covernment troops in Szechuan, where the rebels had been forced back from the Yangtsze, suggested the possibility of an early collapse of the rebellion, but the latest development has the effect of ranging on the rebel side a considerable body of troops, and of jeopardising the safety of the Government force which recently penetrated the south-eastern frontier of Yunnan.

Thus, while the Government has regained the control of Szechuan, the situation in the south is complicated by the action of Kwangsi, and by the possibility of unfavourable developments in the sister province of Kwangtung, always a governing factor in South China politics. Hence, while the defection of Kwangsi is not itself of great moment, the course of events depends on the attitude of Kwangtung and also of Hunan, in which there is much opposition to Yuan Shih-kai. From the military point of view, the Government has hitherto been able to assert its superiority, but its armies are now locked up in Szechuan, whilst the rebel area has extended to the far south, and the task of suppression has been greatly enlarged.

Meanwhile, in Peking, though the proclamation of the Monarchy has been officially postponed, the Monarchists continue active, and there is no sign of the total abandonment of the idea, which can alone disarm opposition.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION.

The rebellion, says the same correspondent in a message dated the 23rd February, in China is no spasmodic outbreak, but a full dress challenge of the man in whom the Government of the country is centred. It arises from two causes, of which the first and principal is dissatisfaction with the methods of Yuan Shih-kai; and the second, anger with him for attempting to elevate himself to the Throne. These two causes are in themselves sufficient to explain the rebellion. It may be added that the foreign advice to Yuan Shihai to postpone the Monarchy encouraged the rebels to proceed with the execution of their plan forthwith. But the plan itself is of longer standing, and dates at least from the earliest hatching of the monarchical movement.

It is believed to have originated in Peking, not among the revolutionary element, but among the Moderates who had hitherto supported the present Government, some of whom until quite recently have actually held important posts in the Administration. Many of the revolutionaries have adhered to the new cause; some Manchu sympathisers are with it, many serious Chinese have given it negative support by declining to be parties to the intrigue to revert to monarchical Government.

It would be too long a story to describe the actions of Yuan Shih-kai to which exception is taken, or to consider whether they justify the resort to armed rebellion. If Yuan Shih-kai has been at fault in some degree those who have raised the flag of revolt at so unfortunate a time cannot be held guiltless of imperilling their country. What the real objective of the rebels may be it is impossible to say, but it is obvious that possession of the arsenal at Changtu, the capital of Szechuan must be one of their principal aims. Thus, while demonstrations against Kwangsi and Hunan provinces are calculated to impress waverers, real success is to be looked for in Szechuan.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

The rebel forces must include about 30,000 soldiers of the regular army, together with much provincial ragtag and bobtail, and as many recruits as they can arm and pay. They are believed to have 13 batteries of modern mountain guns. They are known to have funds and munitions, but how far either will go cannot be ascertained. Their leader Tsai Ao, a soldier trained in Japan who was Military Governor of Yunnan for two years, is a man of some character, who has been successful in handling men. Little is known of his lieutenants. It may safely be assumed that the resources of the rebels, in men, material, and money, are not sufficient for a long campaign. Their sucess depends almost entirely upon preliminary victories, which would bring other provinces in on their side. Kwangsi is certainly doubtful: there are mutterers in Hunan, and Szechuan would go over at once if the northern troops lost their grasp upon it.

MONEY AND MEN.

The Government in Peking early in the day took the movement lightly. It is now recognised that the affair is serious and preparations are being made to keep 100,000 men in the field for six months. For this purpose £3,000,000 is required of which £2,000,000 is in hand or will be provided out of current revenue and £1,000,000 will have to be extracted from the provinces or raised by loan. Some 20,000 men of an expeditionary force are already in Szechuan, and other divisions are concentrating in the rear. The task of moving troops and supplies up the tremendous gorges of the Yangtsze is prodigious and necessarily slow. The point of concentration is Chungking, beyond which the country is extremely difficult for military operations. There are no roads, guns heavier than mountain artillery are impossible, and all transport has to be by pack coolie where rivers do not serve.

Hitherto there has been nothing but skirmishing between the opposing sides. When

(Continued in column 4.)

"NOW ON"

ROYAL HINDU HOTEL

MATHERAN

Special accommodation for Families.
PALATIAL BUNGALOW
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
HIGH-CLASS MANAGEMENT
Special convenience for Deccani Visitors.

GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAUK HALL," MATHERAN.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL
For Salads and Cooking

"Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.'

For making Mayonnaise, French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

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THE
Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ld.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMB

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

High Court (Insolvency), Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Forbes Street, Fort, 3-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 4.

Declaration of Final M. B. B. S. Results, 12-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

Mr. S. C Hodiwala's public lecture on "Parsi and Hindu Religions Compared Part II, Guardian Spirits and Legends," Bai Khicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 6.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir with the English Mails of the 14th ultimo due at 10 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandmann Varieties, 6-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m. Cinema.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

UDWADIA—Bai Khurshedbai wife of Hormusjee Vicaji Udwadia, daughter of Maneckji Dhunjibhoy Vakadia. Aged 33, Marine Lines, 4th Lane. On 1st May.

MAGHORA—Burjorjee Byramjee Maghora, father of Dorabji Burjorji Maghora. Aged 52, Cumballa Hill. On 1st May.

GHISTA.—Bai Jerbai, Pershaw Hormusjee Ghista, grand daughter of Hormusjee Nusserwanji Ghista of Menesse & Co., Auctioneers, died yesterday evening. Funeral takes place this morning at his residence Old Ice House, Girgaum Back Road, at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M. S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M. S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter of article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the re-

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major C. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
Poona, April 2.

374. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

376. Death.—The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of Vol. C. A. Von Tabel "F" Company which occurred at Poona on Sunday the 30th April, 1916.

Volunteer C. A. Von Tabel is struck off the strength of the Corps accordingly.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Order by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.
May 2.

No. 147—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing 1st instant
Orderly Officer 2nd.Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Next for duty 2nd-Lieut. R. G. Weber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 149—ARMS AND AMMUNITION:—
All arms and equipment will be returned to Headquarters by Wednesday next the 3rd May, 1916.

No. 144—PAY:—
The Corps Paymaster will be at Headquarters during the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m. on the 4th and 5th May for the purpose of disbursing back pay due to the N. C. O.'s and men of the Corps. All men who have any money due, must attend on one of those parades.

NO 3. COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 145—PARADES:—
From the 5th May 1916, parades will take place at the Armoury outside the Factory Gate every Friday evening at 4-45 p.m. Proficiency Lectures will be given. These parades also count for the attendance prize.

No. 132—LEAVE:—
Lieut. W. Dunkerley E. E. Company is granted leave of absence from the 5th to the 9th instant both dates inclusive.

No. 133—BOARDS AMMUNITION:—
The following Board of Officers will meet at the B. V. A. Headquarters to check and report upon the Ammunition of E. E. Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery, on Thursday 4th instant, at 8 a.m.
President Captain Newman Taylor.
Members Lieutenant W. Dunkerley.
Members 2nd.Lieutenant J. F. Cheminais.

P. H. RETALLACK,
Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut. Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.
May. 3.

116 Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "E" Coy. during week ending 7th May.

117 Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—
"I" Coy. from Monday 1st to Sunday, 7th May, both days inclusive.

118 Miniature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6 to 2 p.m., on Tuesdays it is allotted to "B" Coy.

119 Return of Arms.—Members of all Companies except "H" must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., commanding,
May. 3.

Competition for Recruits Cup.—The Competition for the Recruits Cup will be held at the Corps Riding School to-morrow Thursday the 4th instant at 7.15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6-15 to 8 p.m.

March.—Bravest of the Brave	.....	Dunn
Polonaise.—Masken	.....	Faust
Valse.—Comedie D'Amour	.....	Colin
Selection.—Le Puits D'Amour	.....	Balfe.
Dance.—Moonlight	.....	Finck.
Selection.—Jolly Jingles	.....	Neat.
Piccolo Solo.—Golden Sparks	.....	Brewer
Two Step.—Moonstruck	.....	Monckton.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

One Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennetti) has been presented by Mr. N. S. Arnold to the zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Kashmir with the outward Mails of the 14th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Saturday next.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fourteen attacks and 12 deaths from plague and 17 attacks and 6 deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Monday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Mandvi 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Byculla 2 attacks and 1 death; Umarkhadi, 2 attacks, Dongri, Khetwadi, Mazagon, Kamatipura and Parel 1 attack and 1 death each. Fort (North), Khara Talao and Girgaum, 1 attack each; Sion, Worli and Maratha Hospital, 1 death each. There were no cases of cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 115, as compared with 65 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 144 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,154 rats caught, 93 were found to be plague-stricken.

HARDING MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, May 2.

The trial of Syed Ismail, accused in the Harding murder case, which was transferred to the Sessions Court from Trichinopoly, has concluded before Mr. J. R. Huggins, Sessions Judge.

The statement of the prisoner before the committing magistrate was read out to him and he acknowledged it to be correct.

In it was recorded that certain persons had beaten him, for a remedy for which he petitioned in vain to the authorities. As the last resort he sought redress from the District Judge. This was refused and he was turned out of his presence. On the following day he helped himself with liquor, waited for him in the compound and stabbed him.

After the Public Prosecutor's address, the pleader for the accused set forth certain extenuating circumstances. He pointed out that the accused's statement clearly showed that he worked up his mind to a state of excitement. Such an excitement in a man in the accused's position was not the motive of murder as the Public Prosecutor put it, but was palliation. He seemed to have placed his last hope in the District Judge and when he was disappointed in his attempts to get a hearing, he attempted to put an end to his own life. Rightly or wrongly he took it too much to heart and was driven to the deed by despair. The vakil urged this in mitigation.

Both the assessors found the accused guilty of murder and in this finding the Judge agreed and delivered, the following judgment:—"The accused before the Court is charged with murder of Mr. Harding, District and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, on the 22nd February of this year. The assessors consider the accused guilty of murder and I agree with them. There is no evidence at all that the accused was insane or did not know what he was doing. It is urged in mitigation that the accused was labouring under a grievance, real or imaginary, and had been in an excited state. The accused at any rate thought that he had a grievance but the murder was a most deliberate one. Subject to confirmation by the High Court I sentence the accused to death. The accused is informed that if he wishes to appeal he must do so within seven days."

BLOOD STOCK CLUB LOTTERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 2.

An affidavit was filed before Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate, on behalf of Mr. W. W. Brind, of Madras, who was called upon to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 294 A. of the Penal Code for having held a lottery, called the Blood Stock Club Lottery, without the sanction of Government.

In the course of the affidavit Mr. Brind stated that he was not at present the director of the Club, having resigned the directorship in 1914, and he knew nothing of its transactions, and had no connection with the Club, or its members, or directors, since 1914.

The Magistrate promised to pass orders in a week.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAIN.

SEQUEL TO PULLING OF EMERGENCY CHAIN.

GUARD AND DRIVER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

The complaint filed by Mr. Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, against H. C. Putman, Driver and A. Wincott, Guard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, charging them under sections 323, 352 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 102 and 128 of the Indian Railway Act with hurt, assault, wrongful restraint, not listening to his complaint and compelling him to sit in an overcrowded compartment and endangering the safety of a passenger came up for hearing yesterday.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Indernarain Brijmohanlal defended both the accused.

Mr. Rustum Wadia in the preliminary explanation of the case to the Court said that this was the most disgraceful case that ever came up in the annals of the history of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It should be marked that the complainant's report at Mahalaxmi Station was not taken notice of. The police and deputy station master at Dadar would not even give him the names of the accused.

COMPLAINANT EXAMINED.

Then Girjashanker was called and examined by Mr. Wadia. The witness stated that on the 18th March, 1916, he was going with his wife to Chalthan from Charni Road by the B. B. and C. I. Railway at 10-30 in the night. At the Grant Road Station five passengers entered his compartment where there were already nine. Just before the train started the Railway authorities thrust in nine others in spite of his remonstrances, in all making 23 passengers where 10 were expected to be seated. Four of the new addition were East Indian boys who, being drunk, reeled on the complainant. At the Mahalaxmi Station two more passengers looking like sadhus entered the compartment and his complaints to the station master and the guard, fell on deaf ears. After the train moved, one of the sadhus put his foot on the complainant's and handled his pocket. With difficulty the complainant managed to stand up and pull the emergency chain. The train stopped and the accused No. 1 who came down first hearing the complainant call out he had pulled the chain held him by the shoulder and without asking him anything roughly dragging him out, threw him down on the Railway track. When trying to get up the first accused gave him five or six blows on the back and the second accused then coming up gave him some slaps and asked the first accused to throw him off the Railway line. Meantime the deputy station master came to the spot and the guard asked him to take the complainant's ticket and detain him. The deputy station master seeing the complainant travelled from Charni Road, refused to do so and advised him to get into the train. The fall had injured his left knee, which bled. At Dadar the accused No. 2 asked him if he was going to prosecute them. Being replied to in the affirmative he took the complainant to the police station where he was made to give his name and address. Then he asked the police and the deputy station master for the names of the accused but they did not give him the information. In case he insisted, they said, he would be confined. He then returned to his compartment and saw the sadhus had already left the train and his umbrella was missing along with them.

He felt giddy and unable to speak. So from Palghar he telegraphed to Balsar for a doctor to meet him at the station. At Balsar he was unable to see the train doctor as he was prevented by the accused No. 2 who came up and asking him for his ticket which he had seen beffore, kept it without returning until the train was signalled to start when he had necessarily to get in. He then applied to the Traffic Superintendent for the names of the accused which after some correspondence he got on the 5th ultimo.

OTHER WITNESSES.

The second witness called was Mr. Dhunjishaw Naoroji Driver, a cashier in the Bank of India. He said that on the night in question he was going by the same train to Parel and occupied the compartment next to the one in which the complainant was seated. At Mahalaxmi he saw the first accused dragging the complainant out and assaulting him by giving him some three or four blows. Afterwards the second accused came up and he also slapped the complainant who by the blows he received was half dead.

Mr. Jamshed Dinshaw Bhedwar, M.A., LL.B., Articled Clerk to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Company, was the next witness. He stated that he was travelling by the same train and in the compartment adjacent to the complainant's.

A little after the train had left Grant Road, hearing some noise in the adjoining compartment he pulled the chain.

At Mahalaxmi the first accused pulled the complainant down and throwing him on the railway track assaulted him.

SERVING HIM WITH HIS FIST.

At Dadar the witness remonstrated with the second accused on his assaulting a passenger when he (accused No. 2) replied that he did not strike him but the driver.

The witness also saw the second accused asking the complainant for his ticket.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence passed between the complainant's solicitors and the Railway authorities for obtaining the names of the accused:—

22nd March 1916.

TO THE TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Dear Sir,—Under instructions from our client Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya, we have to request you to furnish us with the names of the driver and guard respectively of the 7 Down Train of the 18th inst. by which our client was travelling. The names of the abovenamed persons are required for the purposes of a criminal complaint our client has to lodge against them for assault committed by them upon our said client. Our client complained to the Railway Police, but they did not pay any heed thereto.—Yours, truly,

(Sd.) BHIMJI & Co.

24th March, 1916.

TO THE AGENT, B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Sir,—We beg to enclose copy of a letter addressed to the Traffic Manager, which has remained unreplied as yet. We shall thank you to furnish us with the names of the guard and driver of the train referred to in the said letter, as soon as possible.—We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) BHIMJI & Co.

1st April, 1916.

TO MESSRS. BHIMJI & Co.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter, dated 24th March, written on behalf of your client, Mr. Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya, in which you allege that he was assaulted by the guard and driver of our 7-Down Passenger Train on the 18th March, 1916, I beg to inform you from enquiries made I find that no assault was committed and there is therefore no necessity to furnish you with the information asked for. If your client considers he has a complaint against the Railway he should file it against the Agent of the Railway. I may state that on the date in question your client, without reasonable and sufficient cause, pulled the emergency chain of the train and has thereby rendered himself liable to prosecution under section 108 of the Indian Railway Act.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) . . . . . .
Traffic Superintendent.

3rd April, 1916.

TO, THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT,
B. B. & C. I. RY.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant delivered at our office at 2-55 p.m.

Whether or not an assault was committed upon our client, is a matter for the Court to decide. We had requested you to furnish us with the names of the guard and driver so that our client may be able to lodge a complaint in the Criminal Court against them. Our client will bring in due course a suit against the Agent of the Railway if so advised. Our client had reasonable and sufficient cause to pull the emergency chain and in doing so our client has rendered himself liable to prosecution, the Railway Company may prosecute him.

Our client fails to understand your objection to furnish our client with the names of the guard and driver and he states that withholding of such names is tantamount to denial of justice to him. Our client therefore once more requests you to furnish him with the required names by 2 p.m. on Wednesday next; in default our client will take such steps in the matter as he may be advised.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) BHIMJI & Co.

5th April, 1916.

TO, MESSRS. BHIMJI & Co.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter No. 629/16, dated the 3rd instant, I beg to state that the names of the guard and driver of No. 7-Down Passenger Train of the 18th March, 1916, are as follows:—Guard—A. Wincott, Driver—H. C. Putman.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) . . . . . .
Traffic Superintendent.

MUNICIPAL ZULUM,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The war has pushed up the prices of all imported articles and in consideration of the enhanced rates some relaxation in the usual rigid rules is fairly expected and allowed in all departments. But the Bombay Municipality has a way of its own. It insists upon costly alterations in buildings which could well await the termination of the war. In one instance I know it insists upon the alteration of the privies of a number of detached houses into the flushing system although there is not the slightest necessity of the alterations and that has been pointed out to the Municipality. The latrines are not used by the occupants of the houses except by one or two menials and the locality in which the houses are situated does not get water supply continuously. It gets water about a couple of hours in the morning and the evening. Under the circumstances the flushing system would be a positive nuisance and an insanitary infliction. It is not desirable to rush to the press for troubles which may be otherwise settled. But the attitude of the Municipality in the instance I know is unnecessarily harsh. Would not the head of the Health Department give the matter his personal consideration and put off imposing upon the landlords the new system especially in those localities where the water supply is still deficient?—Yours, etc.

HEALTH,

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL—GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday:—

Montgomery and Cocke beat Barraclough and Irwin, 6—2, 8—6.

Kilblewhite and Gwyther beat Symons and Rushton, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.

THE FINAL.

The final match (Montgomery and Cocke v. Kibblewhite and Gwyther) will be played on Thursday.

FAMINE IN JAMBUSAR, GUJERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just returned from a small tour in several villages in the western portion of Jambusar Taluka of Broach District. I visited in company with leading local gentlemen about twelve Bara Villages, which term means villages situated within a few miles inland from the seashore with a view to ascertain the condition of the people there, which was reported to be bad. The soil, though adapted to cotton and wheat, has to depend entirely upon rains, no well irrigation being possible. On account of the complete failure of the last monsoon, the crops entirely failed and up to some time back many of the villages in that part of the taluka were half deserted. However, to the great relief of the people affected, the Government revenue has been wholly suspended in 57 villages out of 84 in that taluka through the kind efforts of the Mamalutdar, Mr. D. R. Desai, and the Commissioner, Mr. Pratt, who saw the state of affairs for himself. Besides, a takavi grant of Rs. 40,000 has been already distributed in the taluka, and village tanks are being excavated at eighteen places at the expense of the local fund to give work to the people. The people who left their villages have now returned or are returning, being attracted by these local works. But private charity is still needed for maintaining about 600 infirm, old, invalid, and descrepit persons who cannot work, and to assist in the fodder supply to non-agricultural cattle. A fund has been raised at Jambusar and Rs. 1,025 have been voted for the relief of the distress. An influential committee has been also formed at Jambusar with the Mamalatdar as Chairman and Messrs. Manilal and Jagmohandas as Secretaries, to distribute [illegible] charitable people of other places to their assistance. The need is very real and the months of May and June cannot be tided over without the help of outside charity. I appeal, therefore, with your help, to philanthropic persons of this large city and trustees of large charitable funds to come to the assistance of the badly hit portion of Broach District. It is estimated that a sum of about Rs. 4,000 will be needed for this purpose. It may be mentioned that cultivators from the more fortunate portions of the district have already come to the assistance of their affected bretheren by free grant of fodder, and which requires to be railed to Jambusar at the expense of the fund proposed to be raised. All communication to be addressed to the Secretaries of the Famine Relief Committee, Jambusar, posed to be raised. All communications to

A. V. THAKKAR.

Servants of India Society,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1916.

Seventy American drillers of the Burma Oil Company at Yenangyaung struck work on Monday for higher wages and are on the way to Rangoon, the intention being to go to America.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Balkishen Kank, Senior Assistant Surgeon, will act as Professor of Materia Medica, Lahore Medical College, vice. Lt.-Col. Melville, I.M.S.

At an opium sale yesterday the total amount realised was Rs. 23,92,300 against Rs. 16,41,875 last month.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Jones, Spiers, Hebbard, Downes.
Hornets:—Connell; W. James and H. James; Rodrigues, Windsor and Knight; Downes, Navin, James, Neill and Rodrigues.
Referees:—Mr. Ward and Captain King-Mason.

MATCH IN AID OF WAR FUND.

LUSITANIANS V. ALIGARH

We are given to understand that the suggested game between the Lusitanians and the Aligarh team in aid of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund will be played on the Oval on Saturday the 6th instant at 5.45 p.m.

ILTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The result of the re-play in the above tournament between the Prince Club and the Parsee Trinity was a win for the latter club by 1 goal to 0.

The following games were decided last evening.

The Bombay Educational Society's High School defeated the Boy Scouts by 9 goals to 0.

The Young Friends Hockey Club defeated the Third Bombay Scouts by 3 goals to 0.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

The St. Mary's High School v. The Albert Hockey Club on the Cooperage.

Parsee United v. Cathedral High School on the Bombay Gymkhana.

Both games will start at 5.15 p.m.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

C. I. P. ATHLETIC (1) BEAT HORNETS (0).

A DISPUTED DECISION.

These two teams met in their tie in the semi-final round of the Tournament on the Oval on Tuesday, when before a large crowd of spectators, the Railway team beat the Hornets by one goal to nil. It was a fast clean and close struggle characterised by fast and trickly dribbling and hard sprinting. It was a ding-dong affair and every one entered into the fray all hammer and tongs. There was hardly anything to choose between the teams as they were evenly balanced in every department, either in attack or defence, and both lasted to the last minute of the game with a never-say-die spirit which left not a single dull moment throughout the sixty minutes' play. The exhibition of hockey was undoubtedly the fastest seen on the Oval during the Tournament. The superiority of the winning team, however, lay in the slightly better play in their half-back line while in attack, the Railway forwards as a line showed better command over the ball,—Hebbard Jones and Spiers being particularly exhilarating in their passing movements. The Railway trio showed up better in breaking up the opposing attack, while so far as the feeding of forwards was concerned they were no better than the Hornets' half-line. Both the lines were doggedly persistent and plodding but the difference lay in the resourcefulness or rather in more opportune development of spoiling tactics by the Railway halves which went a great way to secure them the victory they so richly deserved. This difference in half-back play made the difference in the result. The alacrity of the Railway forwards was also a little more marked than that of the opposing quintette. Both the goals had some narrow saves and it must be said in fairness to the winning team that their chances were of a more open character which showed that their attacking line was a little quicker than the Hornets' forwards, who [illegible] great understanding and speed [illegible] movements.

The only goal of the evening was scored by Jones of the Railway team 13 minutes after the restart. The Hornets retaliated invigorous style and kept up hurricane pressure on the Railway goal and forced quite half-a-dozen corners in quick succession and it was luck of the vilest description that they could not put through even once and thus draw level. It was a great game and the Hornets though beaten were in no way disgraced.

A DISPUTED DECISION.

The supervision of the game was unfortunately marred by a mistaken decision by one of the referees, Mr. Ward. It happened thus:—

Mr. Ward very rightly ordered a penalty-bully in the Railway circle, Goddard having fouled James while the latter was on the point of shooting a goal. The bully being ordered all the other players went beyond the 25 yards line. It so happened that after the third stroke of the bully, both the players made attempts to make most of the circumstances, Goddard to clear the cost by putting it beyond the circle which would have necessitated a bully in the centre of the 25 yards line and James to put the ball through. But in their anxiety neither player could do anything and the ball remained stationary in the bullying place, both pushing each other with their sticks. Eventually Goddard actually knelt down which was evidently an obstruction to his opponent. Off went Mr. Ward's whistle pointing to a short corner which was immediately after changed into a bully in the centre of the 25 yards line.

We were taken aback to see this decision being given, as under the rule of the penalty-bully, the referee had no option left to himself. If Goddard was at fault (and he was) in the execution of the penalty-bully, a penalty-goal should have been given straight in favour of the Hornets. Or taking the other side of the question that James, the attacker, was at fault, it should have been a free-hit against the Hornets from that bullying place. Under no circumstances the referee was justified in ordering a bully in the centre of the 25 yards line. Such mistakes *on a point of law of the game* is a vital point and the Managing Committee will, we trust, not overlook this. It was one of the most crucial games of the Tournament and it would be distinctly hard on the Hornets if instead of a penalty-goal being given in their favour, the Committee uphold the result of the game.

We are given to understand that on a protest being lodged by the skipper of the Hornets, the Committee of Management will meet this morning at 9 a.m., in the Bombay Gymkhana pavilion to consider the merits of the protest.

We have of late, studiously refrained from commenting on the supervision of the game, but we cannot help that we must in the conscientious performance of our duty, point out such flagrant mistakes, which affect so vitally the fate of a team in a knock-out tournament. It may in this connection be mentioned that while the referee's finding on fact is final and binding on the contesting teams, his mistake on a point of law of the game makes it categorically imperative to have the game re-played, however trivial or immaterial the point at issue may appear to the ordinary run of spectators.

G. I. P. Railway:—Goddard; Esai and Vithal; Brock, Pais and Walton; Low

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL **FIAT** VEHICLES

THE USER TESTIFIES:

The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the BEST LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, May 3, 1916.

The public in this country would do well not to take too serious a view of the news of the attempted rebellion in Ireland, the news of which was published for the first time yesterday evening by the Government of India. At the most it is of a purely sectional character and it seems already to have spent its force. It amounts in reality to little more than an extension of the street rioting, that had already taken place in one or two towns of Ireland, to the capital and wider areas in the country. We have no doubt that there was a conspiracy with very ambitious aims at work. And that its authors were in some sort of communication, probably *via* the United States, with Sir Roger Casement and his German co-adjutors. That is fairly obvious from the fact that the outbreaks followed immediately on the abortive attempt of the Irish knight to land his contemptible expeditionary force on the coast. Evidently the landing of the egregious leader of this expedition was to be the signal for the malcontents to take to arms and rebel against the Government. And they had not the sense to see that an enterprise, which, at the best, could never have had any success but that of causing temporary embarrassment to the Government, had lost by Sir Roger's failure what little theatrical spectacular effect it might have enjoyed. Those who have been following carefully the trend of events in Ireland can have formed only one conclusion, and that is that the vast mass of the population are with Mr. Redmond when he declares his horror and detestation of the acts of these rebels. The heart of Ireland is sound, but when we recall the past, and consider the material provided by the recent disappointment over the Home Rule Bill for the seditious agitators to work upon, it is not surprising that a small and desperate minority have been prevailed upon to array themselves against the Government at this moment. Some of these people are deliberately guilty, others —the greater number,—are misguided and have had their ignorance and mistaken sentiments played upon By the unscrupulous, just as was the case in the abortive attempt to stir up rebellion in some of the districts of the Punjab in the earlier part of the war. We must expect these things to happen. They are annoying and embarrassing but one must not panic about them. They must be seen in their proper proportions.

We think it is a matter for regret that the Government in this country have thought fit to suppress all news of this outbreak until last night. There would be something to be said for the policy of keeping silence on a matter of this sort until the worst of it is over,—and we do not say that in any case it is not an arguable matter whether such secrecy should be preserved,—if such precautions could be taken as to ensure against the leakage of the news. But, as a matter of fact, the rumour of what was happening has been abroad for some days past,—just as in the case of the fall of Kut. Nothing is more certain than that you cannot keep these things quiet, in spite of the loyalty of the press, who, so often have to keep more news back than they are able to publish, unless you are going to cut the cables altogether. And the result is that the rumours that run round the bazaars are infinitely more harmful and mischievous in their effect than any publication of the real facts could be. The moment it is thought that news is being suppressed, the mischief mongers and the easily excited imaginations of the masses are given a stimulus, instead of the sedative which a knowledge of the real facts would supply. And when the publication is vouchsafed after considerable delay, the basis has been laid for all sorts of suggestions as to the revelation being only of a partial and garbled character. And then it is left to the press to endeavour to supply the counteractive in the shape of reassuring explanations. Sometimes that is very difficult. On the present occasion we trust our readers have sufficient confidence in our honesty to believe that we should not represent this to be a matter of not very great gravity unless we really believed such to be the case. The *resumé* of events which is supplied in the official communiqué seems to us acceptable as a true and unqualified account of what has occurred, since it fits in exactly with what might have been expected to occur by anyone who has studied the situation and recent conditions in Ireland.

In the first place we knew that a considerable body of opinion had broken away from Mr. Redmond, and that a section of that body,—not by any means the whole of it,—had gone to the length of expressing open sedition and were strongly suspected to be collecting arms for no honest purpose. In some places there had been open manifestations of this feeling, which was based on what was alleged to be a betrayal of the country on the Home Rule question by the Government, aided and abetted by Mr. Redmond and his party. These open manifestations, which took the form in some places of collisions between the volunteers who follow Mr. Redmond and those who belong to the rebel party, have shown clearly that the bulk of the country is with Mr. Redmond, and it is notable that the communiqué, which we publish this morning, states that the Nationalist volunteers at Drogheda, one of the old centres of political crime and unrest, turned out under arms and assisted the Government. We believe that there are many parts of Ireland where the Government could count upon assistance of a similar character. What it amounts to is, that the movement such as it was has been "scotched" in Dublin, and with apparent ease, where the rebel leaders have all been captured or killed and their followers are freely surrendering. In Galway, one of the two principal centres, they are disbanding, and to Enniscorthy, the other chief centre, where they were still in possession on Monday, a strong force has proceeded and is probably by now in full control of the situation. In other parts the situation is normal. We do not think it is dangerous to prophesy that in a few days or weeks at the most the whole affair will be over. But we trust there will be no further suppression or keeping back of news. There is no reason why India should not be treated with full confidence.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

A remarkable attempt on the part of Government to tamper with the constitution of the Corporation was signally defeated at Monday's meeting of that body by the substantial majority of ten in a house of fifty. Sometime ago the Government addressed the Corporation, forwarding a proposed amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, by which it was proposed to give the Municipal Commissioner the same right of being present at the meetings of the Schools Committee and taking part in the discussions thereat as though he were a member of the Committee. The letter was referred to the Schools Committee for report and it was on their Report that the matter came up for discussion on Monday. The Committee had no difficulty in disposing of the proposal on its merits. The Commissioner enjoys the right of being present at the meetings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee because he is the chief executive officer of the Corporation and it is thus desirable that he should be present at their deliberations. But the Schools Committee stands on quite a different footing. The Committee are themselves the executive authority for primary education under the Act and their chief executive officer is their Secretary, who is appointed by the Corporation and is present at all the meetings of the Committee. Moreover, the functions to be exercised by the Schools Committee are clearly defined and vested in them by statute. The presence of the Commissioner at their meetings is not only therefore unnecessary, but, as the Committee in their Report very rightly said, entirely inappropriate. No sort of valid reason was advanced by those who supported the proposal on Monday for the change in an arrangement deliberately and purposely laid down in the Act by the legislature. Mr. J. A. Wadia could only weakly urge that the presence of the Commissioner at the meetings of the Committee would not be harmful,—a point as to which most people will have some doubt. But when changes in the constitution of the Corporation are suggested one may be excused for expecting that those who urge them will have some better ground than merely that they will not be harmful. It is necessary, first of all, to present some positive reasons as to the benefits to be derived therefrom. And on this point nobody had anything to say that could be seriously considered as an argument, though the usual pro-official junta joined *con amore* in the discussion. The argument advanced by Mr. Edwardes, that, as the Commissioner is responsible for the framing of the budget, he should know more about the finances of the Committee by attending their deliberations, does not bear examination. The Committee alone are concerned with the details of their budget. They communicate their requirements in ample time to the Commissioner for the purpose of framing his budget, and that is all that concerns *him*. When this consideration is advanced as a reason for the proposed change, it clearly shows that the object really is that the Commissioner shall be enabled to interfere with the executive powers of the Committee and influence their deliberations. And this was again clearly exposed by the indiscretion of Mr. Wadia, who actually urged that the Commissioner should check the expenditure of the Schools Committee. Mr. Setalwad and the other members, who supported the Committee's report, had no difficulty in disposing of the futile considerations advanced for the change, and this insidious attempt to encroach on the rights enjoyed by the Committee under the Act was fortunately emphatically disapproved by the Corporation.

But the public interest in the matter does not end there. It is pertinent to enquire whence the proposal of Government emanated. On the face of their letter it was purely gratuitous. No reasons were offered by Government for the change, which in any event is hardly a respectful and courteous fashion of approaching a public representative body with a suggestion to make a material change in its constitution. And ostensibly nobody had asked for the change. Certainly no suggestion of the kind had come from the Corporation, the Schools Committee or the Standing Committee. It was revealed by Mr. J. A. Wadia, however, that some years ago the then Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, had expressed the view that the Commissioner ought to be empowered to attend the meetings of the Schools Committee, and Mr. Edwardes completed the revelation by announcing that his predecessor held the same view. It is perfectly easy, therefore, to understand how the Government came to thrust the proposal on the Corporation, and why it was not thought necessary even to pay them the compliment of offering any reasons for making it. Mr. Setalwad, the Chairman of the Schools Committee, very properly condemned this unconstitutional and improper way of proceeding in a matter of this sort by the Commissioner. If the Standing Committee, as was alleged, desired the change they should have approached the Corporation in the first instance. So also should the Commissioner. Is it any wonder that the popular representatives on the Corporation are suspicious and apprehensive of official attempts to encroach upon their rights, when we find that, in a matter of this sort, instead of honestly taking the Corporation into their confidence and discussing the matter on its merits, it is gone about in this hole and corner sort of way, and Government persuaded into slighting the Corporation and aiding and abetting its executive officer in his attempts to go behind the back of the body he serves? It is a pity that Lord Willingdon, who is wont to express concern for the extension and the principles of local self-government, cannot keep a stronger hand on his Government and officialdom generally in these matters.

Notes of the Day

India and the Dominions.

To people in this country there has been no more gratifying outcome of the war in what may be termed its by-products than the spirit of comradeship and affection that it has brought about between India and the other great communities in the Empire. There could be no more touching and generous tribute to Indian valour and chivalry than that paid by the Commandant of the New Zealand Depot to "the immortal and glorious valour of the Indian troops with whom we had the honour of serving" telegraphed to the Secretary of State "on the anniversary of our great adventure." Equally touching and generous is the telegram of sympathy sent by the Governor-General of Australia on behalf of the Government and people of that country with the Government, Army and people of India on the fall of Kut. That is a spontaneous and nobly-inspired message which will touch a chord of deep response among the Indian public, ever ready to grasp the extended hand of friendship and sympathy. As Lord Chelmsford in his happily phrased reply says, the dark days which the war has brought to India and Australia will be retrieved by the bonds of common sympathy and a common purpose which it has created. It is becoming increasingly evident, as we pointed out some time ago, that in the future India will be able to look to the great self-governing Dominions as her allies rather than as competitors refusing to recognise her rights, which was the unfortunate attitude of the past.

Scotching Free Education.

While the rulers of Native States are introducing free and compulsory education in their territories, the Madras Government is unflinchingly pursuing the policy of not allowing municipal councils to make primary education free in the areas administered by them. Some time ago we noticed the vetoing of the proposal of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, and now the suggestion of another body has met with the same fate. The Tanjore Municipal Council proposed to make education in the elementary schools under its control free, and to this end resolved to forego an annual income of Rs. 20. But the Government have rejected the suggestion, saying that "they were not prepared to sanction the proposal to waive the levy of school fees." But why? The Tanjore Municipality could not have become bankrupt by foregoing Rs. 20 annually, and if there was any fear in this direction the grave loss of Rs. 20 could have been made up by minor economies. Perhaps the Madras Government defends its action on the ground that the policy of free education has not yet been laid down definitely by the Government of India, but the latter have given the local governments ample discretion in the matter. Such action creates an impression that the Government feels shy of the extension of primary education, for the result of waiving the levy of school fees will be more children at school. Again, such action strikes at the root of the principle of local self-government. If after thirty years of local self-government, local bodies are not to be allowed to decide whether they shall raise Rs. 20 by school fees or other methods, there seems to be no future for local self-government, in Madras at any rate.

The Beggar Problem.

One of the worst features of city life in this country, is the sight of beggars of all kinds and of all ages, going about the streets displaying ugly sores and appealing to the pity of passers by, without the least restriction. The best plan to eradicate this nuisance, would be to stop begging in the streets, and pass a poor law making it obligatory for each town to maintain the poor. At present, any able-bodied shirker can take to the streets and earn a better wage than an honest worker by all kinds of false pretences and the really poor and deserving find it very difficult to get enough to keep body and soul together. Thus the action of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore in appointing Prof. Naik, of the Holkar College, to study the conditions of the poor in the State and draft a poor law suited to local conditions, is in the right direction. The result of this experiment will be awaited with great interest.

National Indian Association.

The Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association celebrated its Silver Jubilee this year. In this connection it is interesting to recall the history of this Association and the circumstances under which it came into being. From 1886 to 1892 Mr. John Scott was one of the judges of the Bombay High Court, Mrs. Scott, who cherished a genuine friendly feeling for Indians, was very eager to brighten the dulness of Zenana social life. She, therefore, introduced Zenana parties to induce the Indian ladies of different communities to mix with one another in free social intercourse. This idea was warmly taken up by Lady Reay, Lady Thomson, Mrs Badruddin Tyebjee and Dr. Mrs. Peechy-Phipson, and in course, these Zenana parties became a permanent institution when in 1891, the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was organised. The Report of the 21st year spoke with pardonable pride of the fact that an Association, entirely organised and worked by ladies should have continued an uninterrupted and progressive existence, so as to have attained its majority. And it is a matter of special gratification that this year it should have completed its existence of a quarter of a century, during which period the Gentlemen's Branch at Bombay has had no less than four brief lives. In the course of these twenty-five years, the Association, besides advancing the cause of social intercourse and, to some extent, fraternizing the ladies of the different communities and promoting friendly intercourse, has trained some of them to organise and manage public meetings, clubs, gymkhanas and other such social institutions. It has also, during this period, trained 24 nurses, 11 medical graduates, and 5 graduates in Arts and given 103 scholarships to school girls, and also given 7 silver articles as the Miss Violet Clark Essay prizes.

"The Navayug."

A well-written character-sketch of Mr. Lloyd George, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and present head of the Ministry of Munitions, appears in the current number of this ably conducted illustrated Marathi monthly journal. Among other contributions of interest are those dealing with the ancient Roman system of education and the open-air school system and two descriptive articles dealing with the Panama Exhibition and the delights of Matheran. As usual a number of poetical pieces and short stories by well-known Marathi writers figure in the journal, which is plentifully illustrated, the frontispiece being a beautiful sketch by Mr. A. H. Muller, depicting the touching episode of Sabari, the lowcaste forest woman offering fruits to Rama in exile,—fruits the sweetness of which she had previously ascertained by tasting each of them herself, lest she should unwittingly offer any unripe ones to so exalted a being as Rama. Rama readily accepts the gift and the poor woman is blessed for ever.

A Remarkable Bequest.

An extraordinary bequest, made in 1833, to take effect in 1925, is set out in the advertising columns of "The Times." The Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences publishes part of the testamentary instruction of General Count Alexei Arakcheyev, the inseparable friend and counsellor of Alexander I. In 1833 the Count deposited 50,000 roubles in the State Loan Bank, with the stipulation that the sum should remain for 93 years untouched, with the accumulated interest, and should at the end of that time be devoted to a prize for the Russian writer who should write the most authentic and fullest history of the reign of Emperor Alexander I., "My infinitely revered and beloved sovereign." The history must be completed within 100 years of the death of the Emperor, that is by 1925. Three-fourths of the capital, which will amout to about 800,000 roubles, is to be given to the successful author. The remaining fourth part is to be devoted to the expenses of publishing the work and for the translation of the book into French and German. Ten thousand copies of the history are to be sold at cost price, so that Russians of the poorer classes may have the history of the sovereign "who exalted Russia and liberated from enslavement the whole of Europe." The capital sum represents roughly £80,000.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

PROMPTLY QUELLED.

GERMANS HEAVILY DEFEATED AT VERDUN.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN BAGHDAD REGION.

On the 24th April grave disturbances broke out in Dublin. The movement spread to some other parts of Ireland, the principal centres of disturbances being in the county of Galway and in Enniscorthy. Disturbances were also reported from Killarney, Clonmel and Gorey.

Martial law was proclaimed throughout Ireland. The disturbances have been promptly suppressed. All the rebel commanders in Dublin have surrendered and in Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanding. The capture of 707 prisoners, including the Countess of Markiesmiz, is reported.

The Germans have suffered heavy defeats at Verdun. They attacked powerfully against Mort Homme and every assault was smashed. Another series of German attacks at Crimines was similarly defeated with serious losses.

During April French battleplanes were particularly active in the region of Verdun and brought down 31 enemy aircraft. Six of the French aircraft were worsted in the same period.

The British repulsed a bombing attack south of Loos and artillery was active in the Ypres region.

In the Baghdad region the Russians drove back an important enemy force westward, capturing a portion of artillery and many ammunition wagons.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon is leaving Bombay on 14th May by P. & O. for England on a short visit. She hopes to return to India about the middle of August.

Sir Dinshah Davar, is lying seriously ill at his residence at Peddar Road, Bombay. He has not been keeping good health of late and at the beginning of the hot weather vacation he went to Matheran for a change. His condition however grew worse there, and he was brought back to Bombay on Sunday. Since then his condition had been the same until yesterday when there was a slight change for the worse and he has become very weak.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore is expected at Rangoon from Calcutta on Friday *en route* to Japan.

The Earl of Suffolk left Rangoon for Calcutta by the steamer Dunera yesterday.

ATTEMPTED REBELLION IN IRELAND.

PROMPT MEASURES OF SUPPRESSION.

REBEL LEADERS KILLED & CAPTURED.

OUTBREAKS IN IRELAND.

PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED.

REBEL COMMANDERS SURRENDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 2.

The following special communiqué has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Viceroy dated London, May 1st:—

On Friday, April 21, a German submarine and a German vessel, disguised as a Dutch trading vessel, appeared off the west coast of Ireland.

The submarine landed Sir Roger Casement who was captured and is now in the Tower of London. The disguised vessel was stopped by a British war vessel and subsequently sunk.

On the 24th grave disturbances broke out in Dublin. Sinn Fenians made a half-hearted attack on the Castle post office which was forcibly taken possession of and the telegraphic communications cut. The City Hall, the Liberty Hall and other buildings and St. Stephen's Green were occupied and troops on the way to barracks held up. The movement spread to some other parts of the country, the principal centres of disturbance being in the county of Galway and in Enniscorthy.

Disturbances were also reported from Killarney, Clonmel and Gorey.

GARRISON REINFORCED.

The normal garrison of Dublin was reinforced from the Curragh on the 24th and from Belfast on the 25th and England on the 26th.

St. Stephen's Green and Liberty Hall were occupied and a cordon of troops were drawn round the Sackville Street District in which the rebel headquarters appeared to be in the Post Office.

Martial law was proclaimed throughout Ireland.

Sir John Maxwell is appointed to command. He reported on the evening of the 29th that the situation of Dublin is much more satisfactory.

James Connelly, the rebel leader, is reported killed and another leader, Pearse, has surrendered unconditionally. The rebels from Sackville Street and the Post Office areas are surrendering freely. Up to the present time 707 prisoners have been taken, including the Countess of Markiesmiz.

The rebels are reported still in possession of Enniscorthy and a column of cavalry, infantry and artillery including 4.7 inch guns were sent there.

In Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanding.

The situation in other parts is normal.

MR. REDMOND REPUDIATES REBELS.

Mr. John Redmond in the House of Commons expressed, on behalf of all his colleagues of the Nationalist party, and, as he believed of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, their feeling of detestation and horror with which they regarded these proceedings.

At Drogheda, the Nationalist volunteers turned out under arms to assist the Government.

A report issued to-day by the General Officer Commanding Ireland, states that all the Dublin rebel commanders have surrendered.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, April 30.

The following casualties are announced from Dublin:—

KILLED.

Captain F. C. Dietrichsen, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant H. C. Laffen, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant W. V. Hawken, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant P. C. Perry, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant A. L. Ramsay, Royal Irish.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Face, Sherwoods.
Major H. Haneson, Sherwoods.

BRITISH FRONT.

BOMBING ATTACK REPULSED.

HOSTILE WORKS DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

General Haig reports that the enemy last night exploded a mine at Carency damaging our front trenches but their infantry did not attack.

We repulsed a bombing attack south of Loos.

We blew a countermine near Roclincourt against hostile miners.

Our artillery seriously damaged hostile works near Agangres.

Artillery was active in the Ypres region.

Seven air fights occurred yesterday and two Germans were brought down.

Captain P. S. Bacliss, South Staffords.
Captain A. B. Leslie-Melville, Sherwoods.
Captain R. H. Charlton, Sherwoods.
Captain F. G. Crysham, Sherwoods.
Captain F. G. Hickling, Sherwoods.
Captain F. Pragnell, Sherwoods.
Captain A. H. Quibell, Sherwoods.
Captain W. McCullagh, Medicals.
Sec.-Lieut. T. H. Addis, Lublin Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. J. A. Dunn, Dublin Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. J. A. Hawe, Dublin Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. J. E. Broad, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. M. B. Browne, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. W. H. Curtis, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. W. F. Fisher, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. J. E. Hartshorn, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. F. M. Lamb, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. E. Gerrard, Field Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. G. D. Helliwell, South Staffords.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. E. H. Atkins, Medicals.

RECENT SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The following by an Irish correspondent, [illegible] New Statesman of April 1st, throws some light on the recent situation in Ireland:—

The question of defending the realm against Irish disaffection has again been raised in "The Times" and elsewhere, and will no doubt have been embittered by the street fighting in Tullamore last week. On March 4th a correspondent of "The Times" who was "reluctant to embarrass the Government" (seemingly, then, a person of importance!) described the growing strength of the Irish Volunteers, and urged in an article of two columns in length that something should be done. But what? It is likely that Mr. Birrell is himself embarrassed. How can the Volunteers as a body be suppressed when they profess no intention more seditious than that of "defending and maintaining Irish liberties"? This band has, it is true, unlike the Redmondite and Ulster Volunteers, failed to constitute itself into a reservoir of recruits for the Army. The committee which controls it broke off from Mr. Redmond when the latter made the first of his recruiting speeches; not, however, on the ground that it is treasonable for Irishmen to join the Army, but because Mr. Redmond had yielded to terms thus described:—

Royal Assent to the Home Rule Bill; Act suspended till the end of the war, and then full opportunity given to the Unionists of mutilating the Act; full Nationalist assistance in men and money for the prosecution of the war, in default of which complete abandonment of Home Rule.

To Mr. Redmond's original position—a position which (curious now to think!) once evoked enthusiasm in the House of Commons—namely, that Great Britain should withdraw all her troops and leave Irishmen to defend their own country, the Volunteers took no objection; nor has Mr. MacNeill's committee made any pronouncement against recruiting. Technically Mr. Birrell, seeing that he never dared to lay hands on Sir Edward Carson, has no case against Mr. MacNeill. His dilemma may be traced back to the day when the late Government decided, although all Volunteering in Ireland was (as it still is) illegal, to allow Ulster Unionists to arm and drill with a view to resisting the operation of the Home Rule Act.

TRIALS OF NATIONALISTS.

Individuals among the Volunteers have made anti-war speeches or disturbed recruiting meetings. But in these cases action has been taken. The number of trials of Nationalists has been considerable and continues to increase. It appears that in about fifty cases punishment of some sort has been inflicted. The fate of the accused seems to vary according as he is brought before a Dublin magistrate or local J.P.'s (whose interpretation of the Defence Act seems to vary from district to district), or tried by jury. Five men have been "deported" (i.e. forbidden certain specified areas); over thirty imprisoned; and a dozen fined. Seven papers were suppressed during the early months of the war, and one magistrate has been removed from his position. The charges preferred look trivial enough as a rule, though not always. Here are some recent

(Continued on page 8.)

ENEMY'S HEAVY DEFEATS.

POWERFUL ATTACKS AT VERDUN.

EVERY ASSAULT SMASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 1.

The Germans have suffered heavy defeats at Verdun.

A communiqué states that they attacked powerfully at dusk against Mort Homme and our artillery and machine gun fire inflicted enormous losses on them. Every German assault was smashed.

Another series of German attacks at Cumines was similarly defeated with serious losses.

There has been a violent and continuous bombardment against Hill 304 and Vaux. French air squadrons made destructive attacks on railway stations and food and ammunition depots around Metz.

FRENCH SUPREMACY IN THE AIR.

31 PLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 2.

A communiqué reports minefighting in Argonne in the region of Fille Morte.

Our positions left of the Meuse in the [illegible] of Verdun were violently bombarded.

Artillery activity right of the Meuse was concentrated on Poivre Hill and Douaumont.

During April French battleplanes were particularly active in the region of Verdun and brought down 31 enemy aircraft. Six of our aircraft were worsted in the same period.

AUSTRIAN BOY PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The last thousand Austrians captured by Italians included 700 between the ages of 16 and 18 years. All the rest were over 35.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Vosseiche Zeitung" states:—Henceforth the inhabitants of Cologne will be limited to one pound of meat each per week.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 2.

The following names of officers appear in the 76th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain G. H. J. Barrett, I. A.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant G. B. Manders, R. G. A.
Second-Lieutenant B. L. Holme, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Litster, Dorsetshires.
Second-Lieutenant I. J. Ashforth, I. A. R. O.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant D. A. L. Davidson, Royal Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant A. R. Bailey, Lancasters.
Captain E. W. Antram, Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Keighley, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. Hall, Dorsetshires.
Captain D. T. Macdonald, I. A.
Lieutenant J. V. Drought (2nd time), I. A.
Lieutenant G. W. D. A. Steward, I. A.
Second-Lieutenant H. Graham, I.A.R.O.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Sub-Lieutenant C. B. Gasson, Royal Flying Corps.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

TURKS DRIVEN WESTWARD IN BAGHDAD REGION.

MANY AMMUNITION WAGONS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 2.

The features of the communiqué are that the Germans vainly attempted to debouch from the trenches south-west of Lake Narocz in the face of our fire; that on the front in the direction of Diarbekir the Cossacks vigorously drove the enemy westward and that on the front in the direction of Baghdad we drove back an important force westward capturing a portion of artillery and many ammunition wagons.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN DISPOSITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—"The Times" military correspondent gives details of the German dispositions on the eastern front from the Gulf of Riga to the Austrian left on the Pripet, some twenty-five miles south-west of Pinsk. If the divisions are at full strength the force is 1,200,000. There are 48 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, the combatant strength is 1,300 to the mile, but the forces are unequally spread in the series of fortified posts that the German hold.

Neither the army commanders nor von Hindenburg have a reserve beyond a [illegible] are in the [illegible] defence is [illegible] natural line of resistance. On the other hand the Germans have the best of the ground such as it is and it is covered with seas of barbed wire. The Germans are in a superior position regarding the facility for concentration.

ENEMY GOODS IN INDIA.

SUPPLY OF PENCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The "Englishman" writes:—"It is surprising to see that after more than twenty months of war enemy goods are being sold in large quantities even at roadside shops. Pencils in particular, which are in so great a demand as to preclude any suggestion that the original stock could hold out for so long a period, are obtainable everywhere for little above their pre-war prices. "Swan," "Kangaroo" and "Kohinoor" pencils are some of the articles which bear the name of Johann Faber and of Hardmuts, not to mention the numerous others, all of which are stamped "made in Bavaria" or "made in Austria" or "made in Germany." Where do they come from? Could the stocks in India really have been sufficient for two years' supply or more?

(Continued from Column 6.)

many heroes, for I have been through much since August 1914; but I sincerely assure you that I have never seen more daring and gallant deeds performed by any man, naval or military, than those performed by the man I now know to have been Sub-Lieutenant A. W. St. Clair Tisdall, Anson Battalion, R.N.D., at the landing from the River Clyde on that terrible 'V' Beach.

"Throughout the afternoon of April 25 a boat containing an officer (unknown to all) and three bluejackes, one of them a petty officer, was very prominent. The officer and the petty officer did the most daring of things, and were seen by very many. Time after time they visited that awful beach and brought back wounded officers and men.

"Darkness came on and that officer was nowher to be found. All the petty officer and bluejackets could say was, 'He's one of those Naval Division gents.' Days and weeks passed away, and I and others never ceased trying to find out if we could who and where the unknown hero was. Over and over we discussed in the River Clyde and in dug-outs on the beach how those two had escaped."

"THE WORK OF AN ARTIST."

It was not till June 15 that the writer of the letter learned who the hero was. He adds: "His very saving of, the wounded and the handling of them was in itself the work of an artist, and a very great one."

In a letter published in "The Times" on December 8 "Surgeon R.N." told how the poet-sailor died:

"Bravely leading his men in the advance on May 6, he was killed while standing up in a trench where his men were taking temporary cover. His body is interred close to the spot where he fell. Tisdall was a man who had absolutely conquered fear. He entirely disdained to take cover, while insisting on his men doing so."

POET-SAILOR V.C.

LONG-UNTRACED HERO OF GALLIPOLI.

HONOURED AFTER DEATH.

With the imperishable name of Rupert Brooke will be linked that of another poet-member of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, now honoured after death with the Victoria Cross, writes the "Daily Mail."

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Waldene St. Clair Tisdall, R.N.V.R., (killed in action).

"During the landing from the steamship River Clyde at 'V' Beach in the Gallipoli Peninsula on April 25, 1915, Sub-Lieutenant Tisdall, hearing wounded men on the beach calling for assistance, jumped into the water and, pushing a boat in front of him, went to their rescue. He was, however, obliged to obtain help, and took with him on two trips Leading-Seaman Malia and on other trips Chief Petty Officer Perring and Leading-Seamen Curtiss and Parkinson. In all Sub-Lieutenant Tisdall made four or five trips between the ship and the shore, and was thus responsible for rescuing several wounded men under heavy and accurate fire.

The "London Gazette" recently, in recording Lieutenant Tisdall's bravery, mentions that as he and the platoon under his orders were on detached service at the time and as the officer was killed in action on May 6, it has only now been possible to obtain complete information as to those who took part in this gallant act.

Leading-Seaman Fred Curtiss, O. N. Dev. 1899, has been missing since June 4, 1915. The others—Chief Petty Officer (now Sub-Lieutenant) Perring and Leading-Seamen Malia and Parkinson—are to receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

BORN AT BOMBAY.

Poet, scholar, and athlete, Sub-Lieutenant Tisdall was the second son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Tisdall, St. George's Vicarage, Deal. Born at Bombay on July 21, 1890, he was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He took first-class honours in both parts of the Classical Pripos and gained the Chancellor's Gold Medal in 1913. The poems of Lieutenant Tisdall, with his letters from Antwerp, Egypt, and the Dardanelles and a memoir with preface by Dr. M. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be published shortly.

The following are verses written in 1912 and 1910. Verses written during the last two years have been lost.

NORFOLK.

[illegible] Norfolk at the summer's close,
[illegible] gilt with grain,
The glassy fords, the woods, the turnip rows,
The dim sad purple of the marsh again.
I'll see the great farms and small villages,
The towerless churches where few people pray,
The ruined abbeys in whose quires the breeze
Sings sadly of an unreturning day.
And there I'll walk long miles and swim and run,
And look for hours on the flowers that grow
Purple on the sea-crowned marshes in the sun,
And hope to change the world; it needs it so

WHITE HANDS.

Your hands are white, my lady, white and clean,
But I have looked and seen
The chapt and grimy hands that kept them so,
You do not know.
Your hands are white like Pilate's, white and clean,
For others come between,
To shed the innocent blood that gemmed them so,
What did you know?
With your white hands, my lady, stop your ear,
Lest you may chance to hear
Your reckless slaves that curse you in their woe,
Why should you know?

LOVE AND DEATH.

Be love for me no hoarse and headstrong tide,
Breaking upon a deep-rent, sea-filled coast,
But a strong river on which the seaships glide,
And the lush meadows are its peaceful boast,
Be death for me no parting red and raw,
Of soul and body, even in glorious pain,
But while my children's children wait in awe,
May peaceful darkness still the toilsome brain.

Of a long line of distinguished "Chancellor's Medalists"—among whom were Lord Tennyson and Archbishop Benson—Lieutenant Tisdall has been the first to gain the V.C. He was an athlete of fine physique and rowed in the First Trinity boat. He had a great talent for languages, and in both the Antwerp and the Mediterranean expeditions he acted on occasions as interpreter.

In September 1913 he was twenty-fourth in the Home and India Civil Service examination, and was offered and accepted a post in the Home Civil Service. He joined the R.N.V.R., as a seaman in May 1914, and received his commission to the Royal Naval Division on October 1, 1914. He went through the Antwerp expedition in the ranks.

AN OFFICER'S TRIBUTE.

The following extract from a letter by an officer of the Royal Navy who took part in the landing in Gallipoli in April 1915 was published in "The Times" on December 6:—

"It has been unfortunately my sad lot to write of the ending on this earth of

(Continued in Column 5.)

SYNDICALISM ON THE CLYDE.

RINGLEADERS REMOVED.

DR. ADDISON'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons in mail week, Mr. MacCallum Scott (Glasgow, Bridgeton, L.) asked the Minister of Munitions whether he was in a position to make any statement about the industrial situation on the Clyde.

Dr. Addison, replying in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, said:—After consultation with my right hon. friend it is felt that, in view of the gravity of the crisis which has arisen on the Clyde, the House will perhaps permit a longer statement than is usual in answer to a question. The House will be aware that in January, 1916, in order to secure the necessary supply of labour by means of a policy of dilution the Minister of Munitions appointed three Commissioners to represent him on the Clyde. Their proceedings, which have been in direct accordance with the Treasury agreement, have been on the whole correspondingly successful, and they secured the confidence both of the local trade union leaders and of the employers. (Hear, hear.)

In the course of the past week, however, a number of strikes have been organised at some of the most important munitions works in the Clyde districts, and energetic attempts to extend them are being made at this moment. At different times strikes have been brought about sometimes on the most trivial grounds by a self-appointed body known as the Clyde Workers' Committee. This Committee, which I am informed, was originally styled the Clyde Labour Withdrawal Committee, has repudiated any connection with, or allegiance to, established trade unions, and decided about a fortnight ago to embark on a policy of holding-up the most important munitions of war in the Clyde district with the object, I am informed, of compelling the Government to repeal the Military Service Act and the Munitions of War Act and to withdraw all limitations upon increases of wages and strikes in all firms under Government control. The present series of strikes commenced on the 17th March when one of the chief members of this Committee insisted that he should be entitled during working hours, without the permis- [redacted] of the management, to leave his work [redacted] own departm[redacted] other department in the works for the purpose of investigating what was being done with unskilled labour, interviewing the women introduced, and examining into their rate of wages and other matters. The management, whilst offering to afford the man all reasonable facilities for this purpose, felt themselves unable to accede to this request, and referred the matter to the Clyde Commissioners. The man in question, however, and his associates declined in breach of their own agreement to place the matter before the Commissioners, and succeeded in bringing out about a thousand men in these works. From that time a series of strikes appear to have proceeded upon a systematic and sinister plan. The method adopted has been to bring out on strike workmen engaged on the production of a particular heavy gun and gun mountings for which we are receiving the most urgent demands. The Committee visited in succession works which are making parts of these guns. In many places they have been unsuccessful, but they have succeeded in bringing out a number of men in five different important works engaged upon the manufacture of portions of these guns.

ACTION BY COMMITTEE OF AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, on the matter being reported to them by their local officers, immediately issued a statement repudiating the strike (cheers), and calling upon the men to return to work. These efforts were unfortunately unsuccessful, and on Friday last it was clear that a situation had arisen which called for immediate action by the Ministry of Munitions. My right hon. friend requested the military authorities to remove under section 14 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations six of the ringleaders (cheers), who were found with others to be contemplating a further extension of their operations. The movement now in progress had no connection whatever with any industrial grievance. (Hear, hear.) It is repudiated by the official trade unions and is plainly deliberately organised and directed to hold up certain munitions of war of which the Army in the field have the most urgent need. Loyal workers on various pretexts are being persuaded and intimidated into participating in this movement. The Ministry considers that the attention of the workers as well as of the public should be called to the character of the movement now in progress. They are satisfied that they have the support of the vast majority of the munition workers on the Clyde, who are opposed to this disloyal action of the Clyde Workers' Committee, and that they have the support also of the trades unions, against whose existence and authority the operations of this organisation are directed, I have no doubt, as much as against the Government. The Ministry of Munitions has received loyal assistance and co-operation from the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and from their local organisers, and are confident that they may rely on the support of Parliament and of the nation in putting in force the full powers vested in the executive under the Defence of the Realm Act in order to safeguard and maintain to the full the unobstructed production of every kind of war material that the country needs for the successful prosecution of the war. (Cheers.)

THE DEPORTED MEN.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked what had been done with the men who had been arrested, and whether it was under the Defence of the Realm Act that proceedings had been taken.

Dr. Addison: They have been removed from that area under Regulation 14. They have choice of certain other areas. They have been removed, and, I understand, are now in those areas.

Sir A. Markham (Mansfield, L.): Why not send them to Germany? (Cheers.)

Sir E. Carson (Dublin University, U.).—Has the hon. gentleman considered whether these men are not guilty of assisting the King's enemies and thereby guilty of high treason?

Dr. Addison.—The whole matter is being considered. The method of deporting was resorted to in the first instance because a trial would require an interval of six weeks or two months before it was held and it was felt that immediate action was necessary.

Mr. Pringle (Lanark, N. W., L.)—Will the hon. gentleman say whether it is the intention of the Government to bring these men to trial?

Dr. Addison.—The whole matter is being carefully considered.

Mr. Outhwaite (Hanley, L.)—May I ask whether the hon. gentleman is aware that the men believe it to be clear that the dispute at Parkhead Forge was due to men being paid only 6d. an hour when the district rate was 10½d., and if it is not so will he deny it publicly?

Dr. Addison.—The statement of the hon. gentleman is quite inaccurate and incorrect in every particular.

RECENT SITUATION IN IRELAND.

(Continued from page 7.)

cases reported in the newspapers. A volunteer organiser in Cork accused of seditious language and intentions and of a wish to assassinate Mr. Redmond was fined one shilling by the local bench. Mr. Chevasse, of Oxford, was fined £5 for refusing, in an Irish-speaking district, to answer the enquiries of the police in any language but Irish. A volunteer organiser in the West, brought before a Dublin magistrate, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for marching his men through, and bandying words with, a village recruiting party. It is perhaps the opinion of "The Times" correspondent that the leaders of "Sinn Fein" should be arrested; but it is a movement that seems to have no leaders. "The Times" writer, however, distinguishes between "a small nucleus of bitter, sincere, and clever malcontents" (the Sinn Feiners?) and a much larger number who "because they *have been disappointed about Home Rule* [redacted] newspaper [redacted] pressing

SEIZURES OF ARMS.

On the other hand, the police have been fairly active of late in entering houses and searching for arms. In Cork last week a number of revolvers and a quantity of ammunition were seized from private residences. The Irish Volunteers claim that they have as much right to the possession of arms as the Ulster and Redmondite organisations. One need not enter into the question except to recall certain facts; namely, that the embargo put on the importation of arms into Ireland after the Ulster gun-running was subsequently lifted, whilst, almost simultaneously, it was made illegal under the Defence Act to sell ammunition and weapons of war without the permission of the Government, which has also the right to commandeer.

OBJECT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

But what is the object of the Irish Volunteers if it be not revolutionary? The view seems to be that the existence of such a force restrains the growing imperialism of the Irish Party, and that its power will be felt when, after the war, the question of Ulster comes up for decision. As the Covenanters, though they had no intention of meeting the British Army in battle array, succeeded in bluffing the British Government, so may the Nationalists. Very likely Mr. MacNeill and his friends would be seriously embarrassed were the overthrow of Mr. Redmond to offer them the initiative. Such a situation is within the region of possibility, especially if the hard times anticipated by the Bishops in their recent Pastorals should come on Ireland (Home Rule being still postponed); and then the ideologue might be replaced by the "bitter malcontent" who would reject the solution of a dependent Home Rule Parliament and exploit the war to the profit of separatism—a policy that would appeal immensely to almost all the Irish-Americans. The view that Ireland should be represented at the Peace Congress is already held by most of the Irish Societies in the States, and has the support of well-konwn names such as T. A. Emmet, the representative of the Emmet family, John Devoy, the Fenian, Monsignor Yorke and of numbers of Irish-Americans who have supported Mr. Redmond in the past.

All the while the majority of Irish people have friends and relatives fighting of their own free will in the Army. What other country in like circumstances would tolerate Abstentionist Volunteers? The issue among Nationalists has not yet cut really deep, proof of which just comes from Cork, where in the St. Patrick's Day procession Irish and Redmondite Volunteers marched together, the latter leaving a space for the four hundred of their number who are at the war. Similar scenes were witnessed in Galway and in Tipperary. In Tullamore, however,—a town which has supplied large numbers of men to the Army—a street crowd assembled and threw stones at the Sinn Fein hall. Shots were fired in reply, a volunteer was badly mauled in the street, and the evening's work ended in a struggle between the police and the Sinn Feiners, during which the latter drew their revolvers and seriously wounded a sergeant. Thirteen men are now under trial at the local courthouse. Meanwhile a manifesto has been issued from the "Irish headquarters" urging the public to keep a sharp watch on events.

The manifesto threatens that any further raids for arms will be forcibly resisted. Since the affray at Tullamore, three volunteer organisers—men who are only recently out of prison—have been arrested or given notice to quit the country; the "Gaelic Press" (printers of three small Dublin journals) has been confiscated, and the Citizen Army (which consists of the remnants of Mr. Larkin's strikers) has been mobilised. Liberty Hall, which the police wanted to enter last Saturday, is guarded night and day by armed sentries. What will happen next it is impossible to say. One has the impression, however, of a deadlock. It is a little war of exhaustion. The volunteers fear to go forward lest they should come into conflict with the Redmondite crowd, and an occasional nibble will probably satisfy their antagonists at the "Castle."

ARMSTRONGS AND ARMAMENTS.

OVER 70,000 MUNITION WORKERS.

Anyone who goes through the vast armament works,—which are now situated in more than one part of England,—of Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company must be struck by the general steadiness of the 70,000 or 80,000 men and women at work, writes a special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." There is no slackness in any branch or in any shop, and in some departments the work is strenuous in the extreme. The effort of this firm is a fine example of the quickening of production brought about by the war and the adaptability of a great engineering establishment to war conditions.

Formerly, while an enormous business in armaments was done by the firm, they were also engaged in general engineering work. On the outbreak of war their workshops were immediately transformed; bridge-making machinery was scrapped for gun-making plant, motor car works gave way to gauge factories, old workshops were enlarged and new ones built, new machinery of the latest type, in many cases automatic, was installed and a general speeding-up process adopted. Foreign warwork had to be side-tracked in favour of British requirements.

By a fortunate coincidence Armstrongs were putting down new equipment and making arrangments for increased output just before the war began. Their new shipbuilding yard, which cost over a million was just ready. The company was therefore able to produce munitions on an increased scale before other private firms. It was not long before the whole establishment was thoroughly reorganised and equipped ready to cope with large scale production. The result is that the output of certain articles of war equipment has been increased by two or three hundred per cent. entirely owing to the new machinery, new methods, and working night and day. The machinery, however, does not do everything. Labour is also responsible for the quickening of production. The men have speeded up to the extent of twenty-five per cent., working the same machines.

WOMEN WORKERS.

There are eight thousand women engaged at Armstrongs' shell-factory, and several hundred at the general engineering works; women of all ages are employed. They undertake a great variety of work, but the great majority of them are engaged in finishing shell cartridge cases and making fuses. Women have adapted themselves readily to machine work, and handle the machines deftly and with care.

The making of munitions must be exact at all points. All material must be carefully tested; the finished article must comply with the most minute gauge measurements, and stand an all-round test. In the making of fuses alone there are no fewer than two hundred gauge tests. The gauge testing at Armstrongs' runs into millions of operations a week. One shop is devoted to the making of gauges. It is a very technical and highly-skilled work, and men have to be specially trained to do it well. When shells or any other munitions are finished they are tested by the firm's own examiners, and again by the Government experts, before they can leave the works.

The manufacture of machine tools is another highly-skilled business. Some of the machine tools in use at Armstrongs were imported from America, but most of them have been made in the establishment. Some of the machines have to be fed by hand, as it were, others are quite automatic, and the only attention they seem to require is to be started and be supplied with the raw material.

Naturally the men and women earn exceptionally high wages. The weekly wage bill of Armsstrongs' establishment is something under £200,000 a week. Most of the women are now bread winners for their families. The men spend their own earnings rather too freely, but one-third of them save and invest in co-operative stores or in other ways, all their extra war wages.

Much could be written about the recent developments at Armstrongs to illustrate the way in which they have turned out new kinds of munitions, in record time, about their ship-building achievements, and generally concerning the way in which they have met the demands made upon them.

The company is fortunate in having on its board men of practical experience and national reputation. Sir Percy Girouard, who was associated with the Ministry of Munitions at its initiation; Sir Philip Watts, late Director of Naval Construction; Sir C. L. Ottley, formerly Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence; Sir George Murray, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Lord Sydenham; and Colonel Hadcock, a ballistic authority second to none, are names that readily occur.

BELGAUM CONFERENCE.

A RESUME OF SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 30.

The second day's sitting of the Belgaum Conference began with the same enthusiasm that marked the previous day's sitting. The first Resolution, while expressing the firm belief of the Conference in the righteousness of the cause for which the British Empire together with its gallant Allies has gone to war with the Central European Powers, prayed for the success of the Allied arms and at the same time repeated certain old demands on which the conditions created by the war have thrown quite a new light. The Conference gratefully appreciated the opportunity, afforded by Government *by despatching an Indian expeditionary force to the theatre of the war, for the Indian people to display their valour and, loyalty.* The trust thus reposed having been faithfully and gloriously fulfilled, the Conference prayed to Government to recognize further in practice the full status of Indians as citizens of the British Empire, by freely allowing them to bear arms, to enlist in the army as volunteers and to hold Commissions, thus removing existing invidious distinctions of race, class and colour. It further prayed that the political prisoners now undergoing imprisonment should be released as an act of grace. As Mr. Vaidya said, the Resolution embodied three principles of truth justice and pity. Mr. Phansalkar who moved the Resolution emphasised that the splendid response given to the call for men and money had been universally recognised. India had shared in the burden and sacrificies of the war equally with the Colonies; she, therefore expected equal treatment in this matter as in others. This treatment had long been promised in words. What is needed is that the words should be translated into action by the repudiation of the policy of suspicion and exclusion in military matters which has hitherto been followed. As regards the release of prisoners, Mr. Vaidya made a good point when he pointed out that there could be no more compelling motive for this action than that afforded by the testimony given by Lord Hardinge who immediately on arrival in England, in reply to an interviewer confidently expecting columns of information on important political questions briefly but eloquently said "India is perfectly quiet."

NOT REWARDS BUT RIGHTS.

The best speech on the Resolution as it was also and most appreciated speech of the day was made by Mr. Tilak who in a forcible and unmistakable languge explained the reason why the demands mentioned were embodied in a Resolution of loyalty. "What we ask for" he said, "is not rewards but rights." Indians have been asking for years for these rights. These were old demands based on justice and fairness. They reiterated these demands now because this is the moment to press them home, for the British people are now convinced as they never before were convinced of the unshakeable loyalty of Indians. Previously these demands, as is notorious, were met by the administrative bureaucracy of the country by the argument that if they were conceded there was the likelihood of British rule being endangered. "I shall not be responsible for the peace of my district." This, Mr. Tilak said, was the invariable portentious reply of an average Collector. In this greatest crisis that has befallen the Empire, the Indian soldiers and people have shown and proved their fervent loyalty to the British connection. Peace reigns and the whole country has no other wish but the retention and the strengthening of British rule. This is the fittest reply to bureaucratic administrators. Whatever, the latter may say, "we want the British Government" said Mr. Tilak, "because it is only through the British nation of all other nations in the civilized world that India will achieve her salvation." Indians, he added, may ask for rights here and rights there; they may be discontented as regards their present political position; but this is obviously no argument that they will abuse these rights when conferred. The experience of the war has demonstrated that even the small concessions hitherto allowed have not been misused. This is therefore the opportunity for pressing the demand for further rights. The British nation is convinced of Indian loyalty by the practical demonstration (the bureaucracy may change colours to-morrow). There is yet another consideration. There is no danger that any Empire can now be ruined by barbarian hordes. But the experience of the war has shown, Mr Tilak pointed out, that in spite of the march of civilization, the chances of an Empire being overturned by "civilized" barbarians have not yet vanished and that therefore it is the duty of statesmen to see that all parts of the British Empire are prepared and fit to resist internal or external aggression. As it is, under the undue and unfounded suspicion of danger to British rule, the bureaucracy has crippled India's manpower. The fears of the bureaucracy may, indeed, have been honest but they certainly were not true. For the British nation is the only nation that will realise and help to fulfil the just claim of India for political growth.

HOME RULE.

The next Resolution stated that the time has arrived for the Imperial Government to construct a scheme of granting within a definite period, Home Rule or self-government to India. Like the similar Resolution of the Congress it defined self-government as including the three essentials,—financial independence, elective non-official majority in the legislative councils and responsibility of the executive to the legislative council. Mr. Baptista who was entrusted with the task of moving this Resolution made a brief but convincing speech. The question of self-government has been recently engaging the attention of the most intellectual and noblest souls in India, for with its rapid advancement in education and public spirit the country has outgrown the present bureaucratic form of Government. This Government may have been good.—Mr. Baptista was rightly inclined to think it was not good being as it is perfectly irresponsible. But good government, as British statesmen themselves have taught, can never be a substitute for the government by the people. Self-government makes for the dignity as well as the liberty of a people and as such it has been devised by British statesmen, as a link binding together all the parts of the Empire. Mr. Baptista was very ably supported by Messrs. Agashe and Kowjalgi who spoke in Marathi and Kanarese respectively.—the latter especially speaking with great effect. In fact the one outstanding and gratifying impression that one carried away during the first day's sitting was the successful achievements of the various speakers who spoke either in Marathi or Kanarese. Almost all of them seemed fully well informed and capable of expressing themselves clearly yet forcibly and one felt with an added keenness what a vast material of knowledge and ability is lost to the country by the fact that present conditions keep hundreds of persons like these without adequate opportunities of fully realising themselves in the service of the country in local bodies and councils.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

The Resolution on the Swadeshi movement urged Government as well as the people to do their duty to the country and Mr. Altekar rightly took the opportunity of giving some home-truths to his hearers. Last year, he said, they had lustily cheered speakers on a similar resolution. How many of them, he asked, could lay their hands on their hearts and say that during the three hundred and sixty-five days since, they had practised Swadeshism. Mr. S. M. Pranjpye in a closely reasoned speech urged further considerations and was powerfully supported by subsequent speakers in Kanarese. As a corollary to this question, the next Resolution dealt with the development of the Swadeshi systems of medicine. The disability imposed on the Belgaum District as regards the trial by jury was the subject of the next Resolution moved by Mr. Kolasker who passed in review the history of legal system in ancient India to demonstrate that the jury system is not an exotic growth as regards the principle though one as regards the name and proceeded to point out that the principal cause of failure of justice was the present system of police which is devoted more to detection rather than prevention of crime and the fact that society in India is made to revolve on the policeman. The attention with which this and other speeches were followed clearly showed how keen is the feeling in Belgaum on this question, which, the general wish was, should be carried to higher authorities, and if need be, to Parliament for satisfactory solution.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

The grievances of third class passengers were voiced forth feelingly by Mr. Marathe in an extremely fine speech in which he insisted that the people should be taught to stand by their rights. Other speakers followed and recounted the hardships of these passengers, one of them suggesting that passive resistance was the only method of solution. The last Resolution of the day urged Government to take measures which are absolutely necessary to ensure greater scope of action and elasticity of resources to the local self-governing bodies. Among the principal measures demanded were that the President and Vice-Presidents and at least three-fourths of the members of these bodies should be elected; that these bodies should be given power to punish or dismiss as much as to appoint their executive officers without official sanction to obviate the constant danger of these officers becoming masters rather than as they ought to be, servants of these bodies; that a formal and full opportunity should be given to the local bodies to give their defence or explanation of their conduct before their suspension. Mr. Kowjalgi speaking in English presented the various aspects of the question in a lucid and telling speech and his contentions were strengthened by subsequent speakers, the trend of whose speech was to show that under the present conditions no independence worth the name was left to local bodies.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and the time is approaching when the absolute and unfettered command of these waters will mean more than anything hitherto to us, and to challenge it will transcend all other considerations in this war to Germany.

Knowing this, is the movement of the German Fleet intended to anticipate our action?

The ice in the Baltic may break early; any day the Gulf of Riga may be free from its barrier. Then we can look for a return of the thrilling deeds of British naval warfare which fascinated the world right up to the hour the Baltic from Riga was blocked to navigation by the grip of winter.

That the Germans have made preparations for considerable naval operations cannot be doubted.

It may be permissible and profitable to consider the possibilities of Germany.

From Borkum, the most southerly of the Frisian Islands held by Germany, to the Elbe and the western entrance of the Kiel Canal is a little over 70 miles. Naval operations behind the Eastern Frisian Islands are impossible. The shoals and sand banks cover the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, making Germany impregnable to attack from that side, and the sand wastes veiled by the fringe of the Fisian Islands—Borkum, Juist, Norderney, Langeoog, Spikeroog, and Wangeroog, with the northerly flank resting on Heligoland—make a safe retreat.

The Germans may wish to fight off the dangerous Eastern Frisian littoral, but the British Navy can ultimately select the waters whereon to fight the battle with this pretender to our Kingdom of the Sea.

NORTH SEA "SCRAPS."

NOTES FROM A NAVAL BASE

NEW FAST CRUISERS.

From one of the most active of naval bases the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent sends an article on the "scrapping in the North Sea" and the activities of the fleets, with some interesting sidelights on life in the base.

Ours (he writes) is a most active naval base in those momentous hours. From great ports familiar to the public, numberless men and untold munitions and equipment pass swiftly to destinations named in the secret sailing orders of the captain, the never ending torrent of men and materials impressing on the watchers the magnitude of our arrangements, stirring the imagination with the vastness of the Empire's resources, and across the smoke and the carnage of the battlefields of Africa, Asia and Europe, raising visions of the coming conquests of our warrior sons. But around our base we need and we have no visions, for ever moment we are confronted with grim realities, we are trained to perfection, for the fray we are stripped and eagerly ready, we are inside the ring all the time; indeed, we are in the very heart throb of things. Hospital ships come in here often, and splendidly equipped ambulance trains carry the sick and injured Jack Tars away to distant naval hospitals, for there are many mishaps in the personnel of the Grand Fleet.

GERMAN NAVAL PRISONERS.

But there are others who are brought ashore here. Some buttons were passed round mounted as brooches "Rather nicer than our buttons," says one. "The rope border is better marked and there is a cord through the face. Who gave it you?"

"I got one of the follows a decent hot bath," is the reply. "He needed it, poor devil—and he begged me to take something; and, not to offend him I did."

Big fellows, clean built and fit physically if scant of raiment and bare-footed, these men are not unhappy when they get ashore, and they do not all show gratitude when rescued.

One officer was pulled out of the water, and when assisted to the deck of the British patrol his first action was to spit full in the face of one of his rescuers. The sailor did the most natural thing; he felled him with a blow between the eyes.

Again, two German officers were in a cabin when the British lieutenant stooped to get something. Quick as thought one of the rescued Huns nearly brained him with a belt.

The British officer acted as a British gentleman.

They can tell tales, too, of what they have been doing, these naval prisoners. One graphically described how all on board thought they were getting along very nicely on their mission, everything was going swimmingly when a shell crashed in on them seemingly from nowhere.

The distance one can penetrate these March days and nights are not so great as in normal weather. But the unexpected shot raised shivers at the thought of the length of the guns of the super-Dreadnoughts we were building when the war broke out.

The world is round, and a ship cannot aim on the open sea at what is beyond the horizon, but the accuracy of British fire in the many North Sea scraps has made a powerful impression on the minds of the German sailors who have been rescued by our boats.

German warships have been out in the North Sea, and our sailors are convinced they will again be out soon. There has been more than one scrap.

The Moewe evaded the blockade "out and in," and naval men are the first to acknowledge the skill and daring of the seamanship.

The dash on the Dogger Bank when they sank the mine-sweeper Arabis were not their only dash out, and we have got in some blows before they found refuge behind the Frisian littoral.

Our Fleet now is never long at its moorings. It has become restless behind the multiple defences which guard the narrow channels to the base, and during the last four weeks the battle squadron has often scudded to sea.

"Out there" the Fleet cruises in battle formation, and the discontent engendered by the long waiting in sheltered waters has vanished like the rising mists of a spring morning.

There has been something doing, we expect more—lots more—the officers are buoyant, the ratings are satisfied and contented, for the fears that had crept in that the Germans would never come out, but hold their fleet as a ransom in the peace conditions, have been dispelled, and hopes have suddenly blossomed and bloomed that the Germans are preparing for "The Day."

AMAZING SPEED OF THE FLEET.

The rapidity with which the Fleet departs is at all times amazing. One afternoon last week I left the base for a village some six miles down the coast. My road lay inland, out of sight of the sea, and the drive occupied an hour.

The Fleet, as I left, lazily lay at anchor, but when I reached the coast again I was only in time to see the last of the fast cruisers going by with the attendent torpedo flotilla tearing through the green combers rising in their wake.

That had happened in one hour's time. By then many of the first line ships were lost to view in the light grey March mist.

The command of the North Sea has never passed out of our hands a second,

(Continued in Column 5.)

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENT.

A FIASCO.

Consequent upon the resignation of Mr. W. B. Kissan, I.C.S., of the office of the President of the Bandra Municipality and in pursuance of the request made by Government that the Municipality do elect from their midst their own non-official President, a meeting was held at the Municipal Council Hall, on Monday evening for the purpose, the Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte occuping the chair.

There were only two candidates who had entered the arena of contest, namely the Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte and Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.

Khan Bahadur Dr. D. R. Dadina in proposing that the Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte be elected as their first non-official president, spoke in very eulogistic terms about his fitness for the high office. He said Dr. De Monte was the oldest member of the Municipal Corporation and he believed also the largest land owner and influential resident of Bandra.

Dr. Vevaina, seconded.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patel then rose to move an amendment which was to the effect that Mr. Rajaram Tukaram be elected as their first non-official President in preference to the Hon. Dr. De Monte: Mr. Patil said he had the highest opinion of Dr. De Monte, but the main consideration that they had to be influenced by was whether Dr. De Monte, in spite of his multifarious duties, would be able to find the necessary time and devote the necessary energy that would be required of him as President. This, certainly, could not be expected from Dr. De Monte and he therefore proposed Mr. Rajaram, who, though comparatively a younger member of the Corporation, had yet all the energy and mental grit combined with a complete knowledge of the system of municipal administration to render him a fit President. It was not only the municipal members but even the general public who recognised his exceptional abilities. Mr. Rajaram, the speaker was quite confident, would be a very desirable president, especially at such a critical time as they were passing through when the public had openly and at public meetings loudly condemned the woeful insanitary condition and other flagrant defects attributable to the present municipal maladministration of Bandra.. Mr. Patil said that he was conscientiously convinced that no other man from their midst was more fitted to cope with the situation than Mr. Rajaram, and all the members, he was sure, would agree with him if they only relegated their personal predilections, and prejudices to the limbo of oblivion and were dominated by the main idea of having the really right man in the right place.

Mr. E. A. Corke seconded.

MR. RAJARAM WITHDRAWS FROM CONTEST.

Mr. Rajaram Tookaram at this stage rose and said that as he was convinced that the high office of the President was being dragged into the vortex of party politics he would at once withdraw from the contest as an emphatic protest against the clique manipulations that were rampant in the municipality. Mr. Rajaram thought it was high time that such perverse manoeuvres were put a stop to with a strong hand if they cared for the civic welfare of Bandra.

As Mr. Rajaram was continuing in this strain he was called to order and submitted to the ruling of the chair, which was that he could not speak except on the motion.

Mr. Rajaram then handed in a written protest which created quite a stir among the members.

After the excitement had subsided Mr. Patil again rose to say that as Mr. Rajaram had withdrawn from the contest he would mention another name for the presidentship.

Mr. Chairman: You cannot speak now. You have already spoken once.

RIGHT TO MOVE A NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. Patil: Yes, but that was in connection with the amendment which was now *non est*. The amendment having fallen through he had a right to move another and altogether new proposition.

Mr. Chairman: I must rule you out of order.

Mr. Patil Then why don't you do so?

As Mr. Patil resumed his seat Mr. Rajaram again rose and moved the same amendment which coming from the mouth of Mr. Patil was gagged by the chair.

Mr. Chairman to Mr. Rajaram: You have already spoken and I cannot allow you to speak again.

Mr. Rajaram: I have said not a word regarding the original motion or the subsequent amendment. I have only put in my protest.

Mr. Chairman: You cannot speak again. I will not allow you.

Mr. Rajaram: First hear me, and then if you like rule me out of order. I move that the Hon. Mr. Patel be elected our non-official president. Now rule me out of order if you like.

Mr. Chairman: Well go on.

Mr. Rajaram continuing, said that at the present juncture their president ought to be a man who was above party feeling and cliquish politics. So long as there was the strong and unbiassed control of a Government official president the public interest was safe-guarded and the innocent when aggrieved had justice done to them, but as now the presidentship was going to be a product of clique manufacture the result was bound to be disastrous. To save the municipal barque from being wrecked on the shoals of faction a very powerful man was required at the helm, altogether free from party feeling. He would therefore, appeal to the Hon. Dr. De Monte to withdraw in favour of the Hon. Mr. Patil, as he himself had done in the public interest and for the public weal as they could safely rely on the Hon. Mr. Patil to save them from their impending perdition.

Dr. Fidelis Conceicao in seconding the amendment admitted that he had the greatest respect for the Hon. Dr. De Monte, yet he could not but say that having given his best consideration to the question at issue he was sincerely convinced that the Hon. Mr. Patil would be the most suitable man to fill the presidential chair; for a matter of fact Dr. De Monte himself had made it a rule at Finance Committee meetings to leave the most knotty financial problems for his solution. Dr. Conceicao went on to say that on one occasion at a public function Dr. De Monte had christened the Hon. Mr. Patil as the father of the Town Planning Act.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Conceicao is evidently making a mistake. I spoke of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill as the father of the Town Planning Act and not the Hon. Mr. Patil.

Dr. Dadina next addressed the meeting that he would send in his written rejoinder to Mr. Rajaram's incorrect protest. It was, he said an insult to the members present to be called his blind followers. The Hon. Mr. Patil, Dr. Dadina added, was scarcely six months in the Corporation and did not even know the streets of Bandra. Of course, he acknowledged, that after a few years he would make an excellent President. Dr. Dadina mentioned that though Mr. Corke belonged to Mr. Rajaram's party, yet he had put him on the managing committee.

At this Mr. Corke very vehemently observed:—"Don't take my name as a party man, remember I act according to the dictates of my conscience. I won't allow you to make such remarks."

This passionate outburst having subsided, the chairman in winding up the meeting assured the members that as he loved Bandra he was prepared to give the best of his time and devote the best of his energies for the efficient discharge of the duties pertaining to the office of the President.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The chairman then wanted to put the original proposition to the vote but the Hon. Mr. Patil rose to a point of order, and said the amendment had to be given the precedence. The chairman quoted a ruling of Mr. Kissan as authoratative on the subject . The Hon. Mr. Patil said, with due deference to Mr. Kissan he had to observe that he (Mr. Kissan) was in the wrong. A book was referred to and ultimately the amendment was first put to the vote and not the proposition.

Six votes were registered for and ten against the amendment.

Mr. Rajaram then applied for a poll.

There having been no two-thirds majority the names of the candidates will be submitted to the Government for selection.

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HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSE.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KAIKHOSHRU JAMSHEDJI MODY, Plaintiff v. W. PLUNKETT, Defendant.

Mr. S. M. Chothia instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff had lent Rs. 2,000 to the defendant, an employee in the Censor's Department at the Bombay General Post Office, on his passing a promissory note for the same. The amount was advanced on the 25th of May, 1914, and was payable in Bombay. The defendant failed to pay the amount though frequently asked to do so.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,000 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from the date of the note till judgment. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

A CROCKERY MERCHANT'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr Justice Heaton.)

MAHOMED MULJEE & SONS, Plaintiffs v. ABAJEE HUSSEIN ABDULLA KUNJEE, Defendant.

Mr. B. J. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Madhavjee, Kamdar and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

The suit was to recover Rs. 3,488-2 due by the defendant to the plaintiffs for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiffs were dealers in enamel, china and crockeryware and the defendant used to make purchases from the plaintiffs from time to time. A sum of Rs. 6,059-10 was found due by the defendant in 1912. The defendant made subsequent payments in respect thereof and the amount due at the time of the filing of the suit, with interest, came to Rs. 3,488-2. The defendant had left for Persia and there was an order for substituted service.

A decree was passed for the amount claimed with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER

VISIT TO A WAR HOSPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 2.

Representatives of the Lashio community presented on Saturday an address to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his Honour's visit to the Lashio Hospital. In thanking the community for their loyal address and hearty welcome, Sir Harcourt Butler said Lady Butler would be deeply touched by their reference to herself. He hoped she might soon recover in health sufficiently to come out to Burma and make acquaintance of this attractive province and its attractive peoples. His Honour was sure she would wish to see on an early occasion the beauties of nature and its mineral wealth. As his Honour had been round the outposts of the empire he had been struck by nothing more than the arrangements made to meet the needs of the sick and wounded on its confines. He noted their desire to increase the accommodation in their hospital and he would consider it in communication with his medical advisers.

INOCULATION FOR SOLDIERS ON INDIAN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your military readers will be interested in the following:—

Mr. Yeo asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that the men of the Royal Sussex Regiment were ordered by Colonel Johnson to be inoculated on board ship on their way to India; that two privates availed themselves of their right to refuse, and were awarded the punishment of twenty-five days' confinement for their refusal; that in the case of one at least of these men not a single inoculation parade had been missed; that the punishment was admitted to be for refusing the operation itself and that Colonel Johnson gave the Government of India as his authority for the order; would he say if men who had poined the British Army as volunteers became thereby subject to the Government of India and in case a miscarriage of justice had taken place, would these men be compensated and the officer censured for disobeying the regulations of the British Army.

Mr. Tennant: I am causing an enquiry to be made into this case.

"India" March 31, 1916, p. 146.

May I suggest your readers who have grievances regarding the medical tyranny of inoculation to communicate with the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 32, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, S.W. a philanthropic society which has interested itself in the welfare of soldiers. Permit me also to state that free literature on the subject of inoculation can be had of the British Union abovementioned on application to the Secretary with one or two stamps to cover postage.—Yours etc.

ANTI-TYRANNY.

Bombay, May 1.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 2.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon has sentenced Taher Baksh to the maximum punishment of a fine of Rs. 50 only, or in default, a month's simple imprisonment under section 3 Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act VIII of 1902, for being found in possession of 22 pounds of egret feathers valued at Rs. 66,000.

MYSOCHROME.
Makers of High Class Footwear.
Badri Mahal, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RAILWAY ASSAULT CASE.

PARTIES ABSENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on, in which Mr. N. F. Abdul Ali, managing partner in the Indian Department of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co., of Kobe, Japan, had taken out a summons against Mr. W. Starr Jordon on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt, whilst travelling in a railway train from Bombay.

On the case being called on, the parties were absent, and the case was struck off.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector De Souza charged one Narayan Chunilal with theft as a servant. It appeared that Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Patel, living in Gazdar Mansions, Princess Street, engaged some time ago the services of the accused. On the evening of April 22, the complainant left his "Bundi" with eight gold buttons and sleeve links, collectively valued at Rs. 72 on a peg in his room. The following morning, he missed it and the accused also had disappeared. The accused was arrested at Kamatipura on the 25th April and half the property was recovered. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RIOTING ON TABOOT DAY AT VESAVA.

On Monday at the Bandra Police Court, Sharif Shaik Saheb and seven other Mahomedans of Vesava, were sentenced by Mr. Prabashunker Harnarayan Raval to four month' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, they having been convicted of causing grievous hurt to Ali Saheb Bapu Saheb, a Police Head Constable and three others in a riot at Vesava on the day of the taboot immersion in November last.

GOODS OF BELGIAN ORIGIN.

PROCEDURE AS TO ADMISSION INTO INDIA.

The following Press communiqué has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India:—

The Government of India have decided that the following procedure shall, in future, be observed in regard to the admission into British India of goods of Belgian origin.

The Board of Trade issues, under certain conditions, licenses to firms in the United Kingdom to obtain and re-export to overseas ports, goods of Belgian origin. The importation of such goods from the United Kingdom may be allowed on production to the Indian customs authorities of a certified copy of the license granted by the Board of Trade.

Goods of Belgian origin not previously imported into the United Kingdom, but transhipped in British ports, or imported direct into British India, may be imported through the intervention of a firm in the United Kingdom, provided the firm has been reported by the India Office to the Collectors of Customs as a licensee and provided further, that the importer furnishes to the Collector of Customs (i) an undertaking to pay the purchase price to the firm in the United Kingdom through whose intervention the goods have been obtained, and to produce evidence of such payment within a reasonable period after the importation, if called on to do so: and (ii) a certificate granted by a British Consular Officer in Holland to the effect that he is satisfied that the goods are in fact, of Belgian origin, or that less than 25 per cent of their value is due to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material. The India Office will communicate direct to Collectors of Customs the names of persons who are granted licenses by the Board of Trade for export to India.

The Government of India have issued by Notification No. 2281-W., dated the 29th April 1916, a general license for the importation of Belgian goods without the intervention of a firm in the United Kingdom. The importer must furnish the Indian customs authorities with:—

(i) an undertaking that he will pay the purchase money into a special account, in the name of the exporter, in a Bank in British India or the United Kingdom and will, when called upon on behalf of the Government of India, furnish evidence of such payment within a reasonable period after the importation;

(ii) an undertaking by the Bank that, so long as the enemy occupation of Belgium continues, no money will be allowed to be withdrawn from such special account, except under license given on behalf of the Government of India, and that no charge on the account will be allowed or recognised without such license: and

(iii) a certificate from a British Consular Officer to the effect that the goods are in fact of Belgian origin, or that less than 25 per cent of their value is due to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material.

It is to be observed that, in accordance with the decision of his Majesty's Government, goods manufactured in Holland which owe less than twenty-five per cent of their value to enemy labour or material, but include also a Belgian element raising the proportion to more than twenty-five per cent will be treated in the same way as goods of Belgian origin.

In modification of the orders set forth in Press communiqué, dated the 17th July 1915, it has also been decided that transhipment at Indian ports of Belgian goods may be permitted without any restriction to British Oversea Ports. Transhipment to non-British ports will only be allowed in the case of goods obtained by firms in the United Kingdom to which special shipment permits have been granted by the Board of Trade. In such cases transhipment will be permitted on production of the Board of Trade shipment permit and the production of certificates of origin will not be required.

PASSENGERS' EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

RAILWAY BRIDGE ON FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Passengers on the Bengal Nagpur mail train for Bombay which left Calcutta on Friday had a somewhat exciting experience. Sleepers on the bridge, about 300 miles from Calcutta, between the stations of Posaita and Goilkhera, caught fire about one o'clock on Saturday morning. The flames rising to a considerable height lit up the surrounding jungle. Fortunately, the danger was averted by the information given to the approaching trains by the men in charge of the bridge operations. The bridge, however, could not be crossed and the train was held up at the nearest station for the rest of the dark hours, setting out again at daybreak for the burnt bridge, where the passengers transhipped to the incoming Calcutta mail. Passengers on the incoming Calcutta mail transhipped to the Bombay mail train. There were only ten passengers for the English mail steamer leaving Bombay on board the train and Mr Claude Ismay of the Traffic Department B. N. Railway, who was also on board, arranged that a portion of the train should be run as a light special in order that the passengers should catch the mail steamer at Bombay. This was done after a delay of ten hours. Later on the special train ran into a heap of cinders and the cow catcher of the engine was buckled. This involved a further delay of half an hour; but when the special reached Nagpur a good deal of time had been made up. The fire is said to have been due to falling of live cinders from a passing train on to a crib of sleepers built from the ground up to the girders, a height of about 20 feet, and these caught fire aided by the day heat of the weather.

SARASWAT EDUCATION FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the first meeting of the new Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali (an Association for giving scholarships and aid to Saraswat students) held on Sunday last, Mr. A. V. Sabnis was elected to be the Chairman of the Mandali, Mr. M. S. Mujumdar, Vice-Chairman, Messers. V. P. Gothaskar, and Y. H. Sukhatankar, Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. D. S. Diwadkar and B. M. Bondse, Honorary Treasurers, and Mr. V. A. Lajmi, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Messrs. G. M. Thenge, L. J. Kamat, N. B. Thakur and S. G. Rajadyaksha being members. The Comittee then passed resolutions conveying (1) their best thanks to Miss Krishnabai Thakur, M.A., for her donation of Rs. 100 to the Association and for enlisting herself as a Life-Member, and (2) their sincere congratulations to Mr. Mangeshrao Vishvanath Rajadhyaksha for his munificent gift in properties worth about Rs. 50,000 to the community for giving aid to students and destitute persons in the community.

At the annual general meeting of the Mandali held in the Chikitchaka Samuha Hall in Girgaon on the 16th April last under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., in addition to electing the above mentioned Managing Committee for the ensuing year, the meeting unanimously adopted the Administration Report of the retiring Managing Committee, which showed that there were on the Association's roll five Patrons (who subscribed Rs. 500 each) 72 Life-Members (who subscribed Rs. 100 each) and 817 Members paying monthly subscriptions. It further showed that the Association had so far spent Rs. 27,000 in aiding 164 poor and deserving students in the community and laid by a Reserve fund of Rs. 16,500. The Chairman in his remarks on the Report eulogised the good work done by the Association.

At the extraordinary meeting held on the same day, the proposition for enumerating in the Rules of the Association all the subcastes who were eligible for relief from the Association and for enrolling themselves as its members was carried with seven dissentients, there being 125 members present. Proposal for postponing consideration of the proposition was lost by 45 votes against 52 and on a poll being demanded by 48 votes against 57. Amendments (1) for substituting the words "Dakshini Gaud Saraswat" in place of the names of the sub-castes and (2) for proceeding with the consideration of the proposition when it should actually become imperative to do so were also lost, an overwhelming majority voting against them. The proposition for executing a Trust Deed of the Association and for appointing Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, Mr. M. V. Rajadhyaksha and Mr. S. V. Diwadkar to be Trustees was passed unanimously. Application for membership from a gentleman who did not fall under any of the subcastes of the Community was decided to be rejected under the rules.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major H. W. Thelwall, West India Regiment.
Captain A. C. Bruce, Army Service Corps.
Lieutenant A. Johnston, Shropshires.
Sec.-Lieut. M. R. Armstrong, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. S. P. Darch, Gloucesters.
Sec.-Lieut. C. S. Brindley, Scots Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. A. Hitchcock, Shropshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Luard, Shropshires.
Sec.-Lieut. J. E. Freman, West Surreys.

DIED.

Lieutenant G. V. Fletcher, Army Medical Corps.

WOUNDED.

Major H. S. Collins, Shropshires.
Captain A. J. Donaldson, Royal Scots.
Captain T. C. Hall, Shropshires.
Captain T. G. Hillyard, Devons.
Captain E. C. Roberts, Devons.
Captain A. H. Jackson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J. Jones, Durhams.
Captain W. L. Nicolas, East Kents.
Lieut. A. J. Begg, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. W. Bruce Shropshires.
Lieut. P. Crow, Field Artillery.
Lieut. F. H. Kentch, Field Artillery.
Lieut. J. F. Duff, Berkshires.
Lieut. J. Guild, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. C. A. Ogier, Jersy Miltia.
Lieut. G. L. Trefeaven, Cornwalls.
Lieut. J. H. Verner, Inniskillings, Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Cochrane, Field Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. R. R. Smith, Field Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. N. F. Bacon, Horse Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. H. T. Colbourn, Shropshires.
Sec.-Lieut. R. C. Norton, Shropshires.
Sec.-Lieut. C. P. Hazard, Shropshires.
Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Gage Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. J. A. Kelly, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. F. Hawthorne, Northamptions.
Sec.-Lieut. H. N. Heywards, Durhams.
Sec.-Lieut. S. J. Kinnach, Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. P. Murray, Connaughts.
Sec.-Lieut. W. Smith, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. L. Watson, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. W. A. Brown, Argylls.
Sec.-Lieut. N. G. Compton, Worcesters.
Sec.-Lieut. W. C. Mortimer-Phelan, Flying Corps.

KILLED.

LONDON, April 30.

Captain L. E. Atkinson, West Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. F. W. Battley, Sussex.
Sec.-Lieut. J. K. Campbell, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. A. E. Clarke, York and Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. R. L. Ward, York and Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. R. H. Davies, Warwicks.
Sec.-Lieut. P. T. Phillips, Manchesters.
Sec.-Lieut. G. T. Webb, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Captain Sir G. R. Houstoun-Boswall, Grenadiers.
Sec.-Lieut. J. W. Wallinson, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. W. B. Binning, Machine Gun Corps.
Sec.-Lieut. W. E. Clayton, Cheshires.
Sec.-Lieut. W. W. Huggett, South Wales Borderers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. C. Munro, Artillery.

DIED.

Sec.-Lieut. J. B. Wright, Durhams.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. T. S. Hall, Royal Lancasters.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Sec.-Lieut. H. G. Frost, Suffolks.
Sec.-Lieut. F. N. Grimwade, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Sec.-Lieut. W. O. Russell, Leicesters.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. T. Crawford, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain F. J. Hawkes, Dorsets.
Captain W. H. Wiggin, Yeomanry.
Lieut. W. P. Bennett, Border Regiment.
Lieut. F. de L. Carey, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. T. D. Miller, Medicals.
Lieut. R. K. Dalziel, Scots Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Dlagben, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. S. J. French, London Regiment.
Sec.-Lieut. W. M. Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. H. Kingerlee, Berkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. J. C. Lindley, Bedfords.
Sec.-Lieut. G. H. Maclean, Cheshires.
Sec.-Lieut. T. L. Roberts, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. H. P. Shad, Scots Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. G. N. Thomson, Scots Fusiliers.

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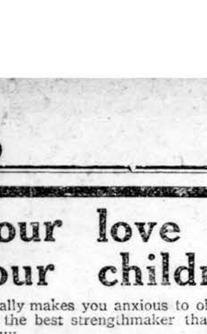

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ORAON UNREST.

TRIAL UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

'GERMAN BABA IS COMING.',

Mr. R. Garlick, president of the Special Commission which enquired into two cases arising out of the unrest among Oraons in Chota Nagpur delivered two important judgments giving an elaborate history of the movement as disclosed by the evidence in the two cases. In the first case in which Bania Landha and Mangra, three Oraon coolies were charged under Sections 124A of the Indian Penal Code and Rule 25 (1) of the Defence of India Act, the Court delivered the following judgment:—

The prosecution case is that a movement which began amongst the Oraons of Chota Nagpur has spread to the 60,000 Oraon coolies in the Tea gardens of this district, who ever since November last have been holding meetings at night, and singing hymns to the "German-Father," whom they invoke as if he was a god, calling on him to come and drive out the English whom they compare to devils, and give an independent 'Raj' to the Oraons.

The movement was first brought to the notice of the police by a murder and suicide reported to the Dhupguri police on January 25th. A man named Charua Oraon cut his wife's throat and then tried to cut his own. He told the police that the villagers had asked him to "sing the name of Germans" and had threatened that, if he did not, a devil named Lego would kill him. He and his wife resolved to kill themselves rather than be killed by a devil. His statement was recorded by a Magistrate. He said that an unknown man was always telling him to recite something, and that as he refused, every one abused him and his wife, so they resolved to commit suicide. He was too badly wounded to explain what it was that he refused to recite. And he died in the jail hospital a few days later.

POLICE ENQUIRIES.

The Superintendent of Police then began to make enquiries to find out what these mysterious recitations were. On February 25th he got a letter from the Manager of the Tusati Tea Estate giving him a list of Oraon men and six Oraon women who were holding seditious meetings and calling to the German Father to come and save them. The Manager said that they were upsetting the coolies in his garden and that it rumoured that there would be a row at the Fagua Puja (March 18th—21st).

On February 27th the Manager of Sarugaon Tea Estate wrote to Sub-Inspector of Falakata that a man named Landroo had come from Chota Nagpur and was preaching the movement. And on March 2nd he wrote again saying that Landroo's brother Hasru was implicated in the movement and was adopting a threatening attitude towards the garden staff and that serious trouble was brewing. On March 1st the Chairman of the Dooars Planters' Association wrote that there has been a meeting of Managers to discuss the Oraon movement, but that all that they could discover was that mysterious meetings were being held at night and that there was likely to be trouble at the Fagua Puja.

The Superintendent of Police went to the Tusati Tea Estate on March 1st and examined some Oraon coolies. Two Oraon sardars, named Dublai, and Letho repeated to him the words of two of the songs at the meeting. The next day the S. P. arrested ten Oraons in that garden including Letho who had assisted at the meetings. Amongst these ten were the three accused Bania, Landha and Mangra Oraons. The other seven were warned and released on April 3rd as Government did not wish to take too serious a view of the conduct of ignorant coolies.

It was unfortunate that Letho was released, because he was the most important witness in the case, and he promptly disappeared and is nowhere to be found.

A story was current that the sun would not rise for seven days in the Fagua Puja and that there would be fighting for six days and six nights during which all the English would be killed and an Oraon 'raj' would be established. The Fagua Puja, however, passed off without disturbance, because the garden sardars were made special constables and held responsible for the peace of the gardens, and armed police were stationed at dangerous places.

Government then appointed this Commission under the Defence of India Act to try three accused, Bania, Laudha and Mangra Oraons under Section 124A Indian Penal Code and 25 (a) Defence of India Consolidation rules.

THE EVIDENCE.

The evidence is that the new movement was introduced into Sarugaon Tea Estate by the man Landroo, who has disappeared. He was brother of Hasru, a sardar in that garden, and used to recruit coolies for him in Chota Nagpur. Meetings were held in Hasru's courtyard in November last at which Hasru and Kandu poured libations, first to the Sun in the East, and then to the German Baba in the west, and then at once sang songs about the Sun coming and casting out the devils and drowning them in the sea. They also taught that the Germans would come and kill off all the English and establish a Oraon 'raj' within three years. These meetings were attended by witnesses Soma and Rao of Sarugaon Tea Estate, and they say that all the three accused who belong to the neighbouring garden, Tusati, were present at the meeting. The accused are said to have learnt to sing these and to have taught them in their own garden Tasati.

Hasru and Kandu, like Landroo, have disappeared. They refused to work and the Manager spoke to them and asked if they were taking part in the new movement. Hasru shouted in a loud voice "who said so?" and when the Manager ordered him to put down his hoe and report himself at the office, he and Kandu and another man threw down their hoes and ran away and have never been seen since.

I have seen it stated on the newspapers that the movement amongst the Oraons was an innocent stirring of spiritual and social improvement, and I expected that defence to be taken. But though the accused were defended by a pleader, that is not in line of their defence. They strenuously deny that there was any movement amongst the Oraons at all. One aspect of the movement was that the eating of flesh and the drinking of liquor was abandoned, and this looks like an attempt at social reform. But the accused deny even this, and say that they eat and drink just as they always did. This attitude of theirs naturally raises the inference that, if there was any movement amongst the Oraons, it was not an innocent one.

After quoting an account of the religion of the Oraons from Dalton's Ethnology of Bengal the judgment proceeds:—It appears probable therefore that the restriction of flesh food to white goats and white fowls is based on there being proper offerings to Dharmesh and is connected with a scheme for driving out foreign devils.

A SEDITIOUS SONG.

The song written down by Letho, the absconding witness, is sufficiently proved by another witness Birsa, who also heard it sung. It runs as follows:—

German baba is coming,
Is slowly slowly coming.
Drive away the devils Manaldanal
Cast them adrift in the sea.
Suruj baba (the Sun) is coming;
The devils of the Oven will be driven away
And cast adrift in the sea.
Tarijan baba (the Stars) is coming.
Is slowly slowly coming
Is coming to our very courtyard,
The chigri devils will be driven away
And cast adrift in the sea.

Lukhia told us that there is a hidden meaning in this song. He could not explain at all, but he said that the new school of Oraons call the English devils (deos), and that the devils of the Oraon referred to in the song are the English. The prosecution did not offer any other evidence to that effect, but about the last witness in the case (Birsa) was asked by one of the Commissioners if he had heard this song, and if he knew what it meant. He said yes, he had heard it, and it meant that the Germans were coming to make war, and the Government people would be thrown into the sea. He said that the new school always speak of the Germans as Suru Baba (the Sun). He did not know why—and that Tarijan Babas also meant the Germans, while of the devils, Manaldanal meant the English and the devils of the Oraon or hearth means those Oraons who did not join the new movement.

WHO IS MANALDANAL.

This interpretation of the song appears to be entirely untutored and there is a good deal to corroborate it. Now it is certain that the Oraon are not under any mistaken notion as to who and what the Germans are. Two or three Oraon witnesses have told us that the export of tea from the garden was stopped for a time in December, and they heard from the Manager that it was because there was war between the English and the Germans. And when the price of food grains rose in the market, the 'Modis' and 'Mahajans' also told them that it was due to the war with the Germans. So it appears that the new Oraons are deliberately invoking the head of the King's enemies as if he were a god, and calling on him to come and cast certain devils into the sea. The devils cannot be spiritual devils, and it is highly probable that they represent the English. Manaldanal is a particularly exacting devil, to whom, if an ancestor once sacrified a bullock, all his descendants must for ever after sacrifice a bullock. Such a devil might be chosen to represent the Government. And unless it was chosen for this purpose Manaldanal would not be likely to be mentioned at all. Tarijan Baba is more likely to mean the Turks than the Germans, both from the resemblance of sound and from a possible reference to the Turkish flag and also because Tarijan Baba is spoken of as being at the very door. Witnesses differ as to whether Tarijan means the moon or the stars. There must however be a sort of religious movement proceeding simultaneously with the sedious movement. Even apart from the inclusion of German Baba, the songs are not in conformity with the old creed. The religion seems to be merely a cloak for sedition. If there is any religion in the movement at all it is a deification of the King's enemies and a relegation of the English to the position of tribal devils who are to be cast out. It may be remarked that the term "baba" is never applied to any but real fathers and the gods.

The only social reform that has been attempted is to stop the eating of meat and to drinking of liquor. There is no apparent connection between this and the worship of the Germans. The Germans are not a race of ascetics. It looks like a purely social reform. But the evidence shows that, though the German Emperor may be worshipped as a god or flattered by being compared to a god, the German people are looked upon as mundane deliverers who are going to deliver the Oraons from subjection to the English, establish an Oraon raj and bring in the millennium. Amongst other things that the Germans are invoked to do is to teach the Oraons to read and write. The Oraons are a race of coolies, and though they are looking for a social uplifting, their hopes depend on the arrival of the Germans. There is no scheme of social reform apart from their hopes of the coming of the Germans and the expulsion of the English. The whole enthusiasm is seditious. I take it that the Oraons are reforming their manners in order to convince the Germans, when they come, that they are fit for independence or for the possession of a raj.

Apart from the songs, there is a mass of evidence that the new teaching included the assertion that the Germans would cut the English to pieces and cast them into the sea and found an Oraon raj. It is quite clear that the new party amongst the Oraons was praying for the victory of the King's enemies. But it does not appear that the new doctrines have as yet won a very great number of adherents.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

All that is known of the origin of this movement is that it was brought from Chota Nagpur by Oraons who went home to recruit new coolies. One characteristic of the movement is that all Christian Oraons were excluded from the meetings. So it cannot have been deliberately organised by any German Missionary. But it seems clear that it must have been started either by some German agent or by some agitator or by some imposter. For the Oraons cannot have conceived the idea that the Germans would give them an independent raj unless someone whom they believed to have authority to make such a promise had promised that the Germans would give it to them. There is nothing in the history in the reputation of the Germans that is likely to have given rise to a belief that if they conquered the English they would give independent kingdoms to all their subjects. Someone must have given the Oraons some assurance on that point or the idea could never have existed; unless perhaps some casual remark that the English would be defeated and that India would then be independent was exaggerated into such an assurance in the course of repetition.

THE SENTENCE.

We propose to deal with the accused leniently because they are mere coolies, and of a race prone to superstitions and credulous of the wildest stories, though it must be remarked that Landha can read and write, and the manager thinks that he can even read English. Another reason for leniency is that the evidence does not show that the Oraons had any intention of resorting to violence themselves. We do not, of course, know all that they intended, but it seems quite likely that they expected the Germans to do all the fighting while they themselves would reap the benefit in reward for their fulsome flatteries. But even if their intention were so limited, the movement was full of danger. There are 60,000 Oraons in the tea gardens, and 90,000 in the district, and they are a race prone to become mad with excitement to the most absurd rumours. Father Dekon gives some instances. Such as a sudden wild slaughter of all the pigs in a district on a bare rumour that a woman had given birth to a pig. The excitement of those of nocturnal meetings might have led to serious disturbances at any moment. And the pressure applied to make people join the movement was in itself likely to lead to trouble. Moreover, if the word 'hatai' in Zetho's song means "Let us drive away" the devils the Oraons must have intended to take an active part in the expulsion of the English.

It is hoped that a comparatively lenient sentence will be sufficient to bring the people to their senses. We unanimously find Bania Oraon, Landha Oraon, and Mangra Oraon guilty of offences under section 124A I.P.C. and 25 (1) (d) of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules of 1915, and sentence them to three years' imprisonment under each section. The sentences will run concurrently.

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REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES.

ODD INSTANCES.

Regimental nicknames are an engrossing but often perplexing study to the curious in military matters, for a very few years may suffice for those which have lost their savour to be forgotten, while, on the other hand, many regiments have among their past officers and members diligent collectors of their customs, who give new life even to eighteenth century traditions, says a writer in the "Globe."

Nicknames serve a soldier either to "josh," that is banter, a comrade of another unit or to disguise his pride in his own regiment, for he has to the full the national habit of self repression, and speaks of everything with a jest, even German gas-attacks. He considers it a proper sporting spirit, but his enemies thought him a degenerate until they learned that it is a mask which he only drops on going into battle, and when he is serious he is to be feared.

Although the allusions of some nicknames are difficult to make out, a large proportion of them can be referred to some special feature in uniform, badge, or motto; another kind plays upon the regimental numbers, while the proudest of all are those that enshrine some deed of prowess in the past.

"LOBSTERS."

The 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards are the only regiments in the Army that wear cuirasses, whence they are irreverently called "Lobsters." "Patent Safeties," and even "Tin Bellies." As long ago as the Civil War "Haselrigg's Lobsters" was the name bestowed upon Hasselrigg's Horse because they were equipped with cuirasses and greatly overawed the Cavaliers until their pride was taken down by Lord Byron in Roundway Down. I think the congnomen "Piccadilly Butchers" must be forgotten, although it shows how the mob resent military interference with their political amusements. It arose when that stormy petrel, Sir Henry Burdett, was arrested in 1820, and the Life Guards were employed to quell the riot that ensued.

The 1st Dragon Guards are "The Trades Union," and the 2nd are "The Boys" because of the colour of their chargers. The 3rd Dragoon Guards are the "Old Canaries," because of their yellow facings, and the 4th Dragoon Guards are "The Royal Irish" and "The Blue Horse" because all Royal regiments have blue facings, white usually denoting an English regiment, buff a Scotch, and green as Irish one. In the same way, the 5th Dragoon Guards are the "Green Horse," and the 7th Dragoon Guards the "Black Horse" or "The Blacks," as well as "The Virgin Mary's Body Guard" The "Carabineers" shortened into the "Carbs," was the title bestowed by William III upon the 6th Dragoon Guards at the battle of the Boyne, where they were armed with the carbine, then a new weapon.

"OLD GREYS."

The Second Dragoons are "the Scots Greys," "the Greys," "the Scots regiment of White Horse," and the "old Greys," because of their chargers, but the proudest title of this regiment famous for its Waterloo traditions, is "Second to None," which is a translation of their motto. "Nulli Secundus." They are also "Bubbly Jocks," which is another way of saying they are Scotch. The Fifth Lancers are the "Daily Advertisers" and the "Red Breas's," their facings being red; the Sixth Dragoons are the "Inniskillings," "the old Skillingers," and "the Black Dragoons"; and the Seventh Hussars are the Queen's and "the Lilywhite Sevenths," because their facings were formerly white; and alliteratively the "Saucy Sevenths," "Black Horse," "Young Eyes," and "Strawboots;" and the Eigth Hussars are "the King's" "St. George's," "the Cross Belts," and "the Dirty Eighths." The Ninth Lancers are "the Queen's" and "the Delhi Spearmen" on account of service in the Mutiny. The Tenth Hussars are "the Chainey Tenth," because they wear iron chains in place of pouch belts or shoulder straps, and "Don't Dance Tenth." It is a very aristocratic regiment, for it is 'the Prince of Wales's Own," and an apocryphal story runs that an officer indolently looking on at a ball where there was a great dearth of dancing men, replied to an officer to find him a partner, "The Tenth don't dance."

HISTORIC MEMORIES.

The 11th Hussars have the peculiar distinction of wearing crimson trousers which they like to think was conferred upon them because they fought "somewhere in the Peninsula" until they were splashed up to the waist in blood. Such an amount of pride must be taken down by the military humourist so they are nicknamed "Cherry Pickers" and "Cherubims" with variations, and it is said that they were surprised by the enemy rifling a cherry orchard or that they were so fond of picking and eating cherries on every possible occasion that their trousers were always getting stained with the juice and the authorities issued crimson overalls to them in despair. The correct explanation is that they were surprised by the enemy while engaged in stripping a cherry orchard during the Peninsular War, and were nearly annihilated in consequence. Many years later they were put into crimson everalls to commemorate the incident, by Lord Cardigan, who afterwards led the charge of the Light Brigade, in which the regiment took part.

The 13th Hussars have been called the "Green Dragoons," the "Evergreens," "Geraniums," and the "Great Runaway Preston Pans." The 14th Hussars are "The Ramugger Boys," because of a famous engagement in India, and "The Emperor's Chambermaids," perhaps in allusion to the Prussian Eagle, which they have hitherto worn as a badge. The 15th Hussars are "The Fighting Fifteenth," an epithet which is also a tribute to gallantry in the field. The 16th Lancers are "The Queen's" and the "Red Lancers," being the only lancer regiment in the Army with red tunics. The 17th Lancers, with their picturesque uniform of blue with white facings, are "The Death or Glory Boys" or "The Skull and Crossbones," in allusion to their crest, a skull and cross bones with the words "Or Glory" underneath. The Zeithen Hussars, of which the German Emperor is particularly proud, have adopted the same device, but it is a coincidence that the colonel-in chief of the 17th Lancers is Sir Douglas Haig.

DUMPIES.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Hussars and the Twenty-first Lancers are called "Dumpies," as if they were not up to the usual standard of height. It probably arose from a desire to impress upon them a sense of inferiority because they are three regiments who were taken over from the East India Company's service, and consisted of men who were decidedly below the standard of height obtaining in the regular cavalry. The Nineteenth, however, can claim to have produced Lord French, and the Twenty-first Lancers proved their mettle at Omdurman. They were at first Hussars, and several of the nicknames given above are explained, the former name and character of the regiment having been changed, a pastime of which the higher military authorities have always been fond.

It is curious that the Royal Artillery has no other nickname than their own colloquial name of "Gunners," but Q Battery so distinguished itself in South Africa that it was called "The Victoria Cross Battery" with the consent of the War Office. The Royal Engineers call themselves and are called 'Sappers," which is the title of a private in their corps. They have been called 'The Flying Bricklayers" and the "Mudlarks," but neither term has become general. To a gunner, officer his headquarters at Woolwich are always "the shop," as with a sapper his headquarters at Chatham are "the school!"

It is different, however, with the Junior Staff Corps. The Army Service Corps are just "the Commro—s's"—that is, the Commissariat—when the soldier is not grumbling about his food which he does as liberally as a civilian does about the weather. Then it is "the London Thieving Corps," "Murdering Thieves,' or "the Moke Train," or "the Muck Train." The Army Ordnance is "the Sugarstick Brigade" and "the Coalbox Corps," from the huge boxes in which stores are issued to every barrack-room and are likened to coal boxes, while the Army Pay Corps are sarcastically styled, "the Pen Pushers." The Army Medical Corps are variously "the Poultice Wallahs," changed by soldiers who know nothing of Indian service into "Poultice Wallopers," "the Linseed Laneers," or, shortly, "Pills." No doubt a fresh crop of names coined in the trenches will be adopted permanently in the language of the Army such as "gaspipe officer" for a cyclist."

PIRATE'S WOMEN VICTIMS.

SINKING OF RUSSIAN HOSPITAL SHIP

No event in the war, has aroused in Russia more horror and indignation than the sinking of the Red Cross ship Portugal by a submarine in the Black Sea and the drowning, among other victims, of fourteen nursing sisters nearly all belonging to well-known Russian families, writes Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent.

No doubt exists that the crime was committed by a German submarine. The following account of the affair is given by a doctor who was picked up by a motor-boat and taken to Batum:—"At 7-30 a.m. on Thursday we were approaching the coast. We had been sent for to take off some 200 wounded from a place near Rizeh, recently occupied by Russian troops. The engines were stopped in order that the lighters which we were towing for use in bringing the wounded on board might be baled out. While this was being done some of us saw the periscope of a submarine bobbing up and down not far off.

SHIP SPLIT IN TWO.

"We were having our morning tea and nobody took much notice. We knew it must be an enemy submarine, but the idea of our being attacked never occurred to us. The submarine went all round us, as it had been seen to do before. Then, instead of going away, it stopped at about 100 yards' distance. Suddenly there was a shout from someone on the bridge that the track of a torpedo had been seen. A few of us watched in agony and apprehension. It went wide of the ship and a cry of relief went up, but immediately after this a white line of foam was seen again. Another torpedo had been fired.

"Before more than a very few on board knew what had happened there was a terrific explosion. The engine-room was hit and the vessel was literally split in two. The bows and stern began instantly to rise into the air, and we could feel the ship sinking under our feet. There was no time to put on lifebelts, no time even to drag the Sisters who were still asleep out of their berths. In a minute and a half the Portugal went down.

"There is no need to describe the scene in the sea. It was terrible. Scarcely any of the Sisters could swim and many sank immediately, stunned by the shock of being plunged in the icy water.

"There were 287 people on board, including 25 Sisters and a number of doctors. I believe nearly 200 were saved. The submarine, of course, made no attempt to help us, but a destroyer and many small boats put out at once. All who could keep afloat for a little time had a good chance of being rescued.

"For the act of the submarine no excuse was possible; we had the official marks of a hospital ship painted on the hull and flew the official Red Cross flag. It was a deliberate act of treachery."

As several co-operative societies complained of the inconvenience they have experienced from the terms of the existing rule, which allows a maximum rate of 12 per cent. for calculating dividends, the Government of Bombay, on the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, have issued a notification amending the rule and raising the maximum rate to 12½ per cent.

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